

Health-1925.

Alabama.

ATMORE FOUND CLEAN

County Health Inspector Makes Sanitary Survey Of Town.

ATMORE, ALA., April 12.—Special to The Advertiser.—B. T. Barfield, sanitary inspector for Escambia county, was in Atmore Tuesday making a thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of both the residential and business sections, and reported the town is in excellent sanitary condition. He was pleased with the manner in which the citizens cooperate with the health authorities in keeping Atmore clean. In regard to the sanitary pit-toilets in the section of the town where there are no sewerage connections, he stated that they have been put in by practically all residents, and that in a very short while every one will have them as there is a city ordinance that requires their installation in anti-malaria oiling campaign at the time. The sanitary inspector thinks that with a little more cleaning up and that with the proper oiling of places that are allowed to stand filled with water, that Atmore will not be troubled with mosquitoes this summer.

HEALTH OFFICIALS TO VISIT ALABAMA

Names, Addresses and Titles of Foreign Authorities Announced By Welch

Names, titles and addresses of the eleven Latin-American public health experts who during the week beginning March 27, will make a study of public health methods and administration in Alabama, both at the central department office in Montgomery, and in the counties, were announced Saturday, by Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer. The visit of these experts to this country is being made under the auspices of the public health section of the league of nations.

The names and addresses of the distinguished visitors, as announced by Dr. Welch, follow:

Dr. Louis V. Stettin, league of nations, Geneva.

Dr. Rafael Alvarez Gonzalez, bacteriologist of National Laboratory, 2 between .21 and .22, Havana, Cuba.

Dr. Rafael Schlaffino, Montevideo, Uruguay, Cavadi, 253, professor of the faculty of medicine of Montevideo, director of the medical school board of Uruguay.

Dr. Carlos R. Larde-Arthes, professor of pathology of the National University, chief of bureau of general direction of public health, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Dr. Pedro de Alba A., M. D., Ph. D., professor of the therapeutic medical clinical of the Military Medical school and hospital, P. O. B. 1109, Mexico City.

Dr. Alberto Zwanck, Buenos Aires

Argentine Rep. Associate professor of hygiene of the faculty of medicine of Buenos Aires, medical officer of health Argentine department of hygiene, Argentine Rep. Member of medical school board of the Argentine republic

Mrs. Angelita Galvez de Zwanck Buenos Aires, R. Argentine.

Dr. Andres Gubetich, professor of the faculty of medicine of Asuncion, director of Child Welfare Institute, delegate of the Republic of Paraguay to the Sanitary Interchange of the league of nations, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Dr. Juan Francisco Valega, chief of the practical work of the faculty of medicine, in charge of anti-tuberculosis campaign of the department of health, Lima, Peru.

Dr. L. Garcia Maldonado, physician and that in a very short while every surgeon of the faculty of Caracas, one will have them as there is a city ordinance that requires their installation in anti-malaria oiling campaign at the time. The sanitary inspector thinks that with a little more cleaning up and that with the proper oiling of places that are allowed to stand filled with water, that Atmore will not be troubled with mosquitoes this summer.

Dr. Emygdio Jose de Mattos, sanitary inspector of national department of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 56 Victoria, Bahia, Brazil

TUBERCULOSIS WAR MAKING PROGRESS

Officers of Association Are Re-elected at Birmingham Convention

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 20.—Special to The Advertiser.—The campaign against tuberculosis in Alabama is being waged successfully, according to reports made Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Alabama Tuberculosis association here. All officers were re-elected and the executive committee increased by two members.

The report of the field secretary Miss Lucie Dowe, of Montgomery showed that Alabama was keeping pace with the rest of the nation in reducing the death rate from tuberculosis. She showed that the disease had dropped from first to third place in the list of death causes, being preceded now by heart troubles, with a total death list in 1924 of 170,033, and pneumonia, with 105,680 deaths, against 90,732 deaths for tuberculosis. Other causes were: cerebral hemorrhage 87,707; nephritis (kidney trouble), 87,378; cancer and other malignant tumors, 86,754.

The field secretary's report urged every citizen of Alabama to become a member of the association. The finances of the association were shown to be in good condition.

The officers are: Mrs. H. E. Pearce, Birmingham, president; first vice-president, Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, Montgomery; second vice-president, Dr. W. H. Cryer, Birmingham; secretary, Miss Lucie Lowe, Montgomery; treasurer, Thomas W. Bowron, Birmingham; office secretary, Miss Willie Byrd, publicity director, Miss Emily McBride.

Executive committee: Mrs. T. D. Deane, Birmingham; J. H. Cranford,

Jasper; John C. Henley, Jr., Birmingham; Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, Montgomery; William H. Monk, Jr., Mobile, Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham; Ben Price, Birmingham; Mrs. C. B. Spencer Birmingham; Mrs. J. S. Starke, Troy; Miss Ita Stocks, Gadsden; Mrs. Val Taylor, Uniontown; E. M. Tutwiler, Jr., Birmingham; Thomas E. Huey, Birmingham; Dr. W. H. Cryer, Birmingham; Judge Hammett, Talladega

IN THE REGISTRATION AREA

Alabama is at last in the federal death registration area. Hereafter it will be an easy matter for investigators interested in the subject to turn to the official records of the United States Public Health Service and learn immediately the death rate in Alabama, and the causes of deaths. We may be sure that investigators will be interested in this subject. They always have been. We in Alabama are interested in like information for other areas, but heretofore other areas had no way of ascertaining the truth about death and its causes in Alabama. Whatever advantage that comes to a state in having a relatively low death rate was denied to Alabama on this account.

The Alabama State Board of Health has striven to attain this goal for many years. Persistent effort has been made to induce physicians to make official report of all births and deaths and the causes of the deaths. It has been hard and discouraging work, but at last the service has been improved sufficiently to get the desired information on deaths as they occur, though birth reports still are inadequate.

Dr. W. T. Fries, director of the bureau of vital statistics in a statement made to The Advertiser said: "Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of this achievement of the State Board of Health. It permits the measurement of the progress in disease control in Alabama. It further permits a comparison of the death rate from various diseases in Alabama with those in other states. The economic and social importance of such comparisons is understood by all those interested in the welfare of the state."

There are now 39 states within the registration area for vital statistics. The Advertiser is pleased that Alabama has at last been brought in.

COFFEE COUNTY RAISES FUND FOR HEALTH OFFICER

Commissioners Appropriate \$5,000 For Work Of Year.

In a telegram received Tuesday from Dr. W. G. Smillie, of Andalusia, regional director of public health work for southeast Alabama, Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, was advised that the court of county commissioners of Coffee county has appropriated \$5,000 for use in establishing and maintaining in Coffee county a full time sanitary public health unit. Alabama now has 28 counties maintaining all time county health units.

GOVERNORS FORM PERMANENT BODY

Health and Labor Problems Hold Center of Stage During Closing Session of Chiefs

10-36-25 BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 29.—A broad range of discussion resulting in unity of aim marked the closing session here today of the Southwide Governors' conference, which set itself, in permanent form, to the task of solving reclamation, health, labor, education and other problems of the south.

The conference called upon congress, by resolution, to amend the immigration laws so that large groups of desirable European farmers might be brought to America. It pledged support to the government in drainage, navigation and irrigation projects in the south irrespective of the states most benefited.

It was also agreed that united support would be given all activity of the federal government in checking flood menace and in irrigation work along the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Another resolution pledged aid to a movement looking toward better control and advancement of the hydro-electric facilities of the nation's streams.

Declining to take a definite stand on the Muscle Shoals question, the conference adopted a resolution urging President Coolidge's shoal commission to give grave deliberation to the proposed manufacture of fertilizer at the project.

Affairs of the permanent organization were placed in the hands of a committee composed of T. G. McLeod, South Carolina; Henry L. Whitfield, Mississippi and Austin Peay, Tennessee.

Authorities on reclamation, speaking before the conference, foresaw need for adequate preparation for largely increased population. To feed and house this added citizenship two things must be done, declared El-

wood Mead, commissiонер of reclamation. He said the soil must be preserved and the farmer must be held on the farm. The farmer will not pursue his work unless it pays him, Mr. Mead asserted. To prevent farm lands from erosion and to build up the agricultural sections, is a task that must be shouldered, he said.

Voicing similar views, Copley Amory, expert on reclamation economics, declared that pride of possession should be the incentive to make for efficient cultivation of the soil. He referred to the successful rehabilitation of lands in France and other European countries as examples of what might be accomplished in the south and elsewhere by proper methods. Flourishing industry of the south already feels the effect of efforts already put forth in the work of reclamation, he said.

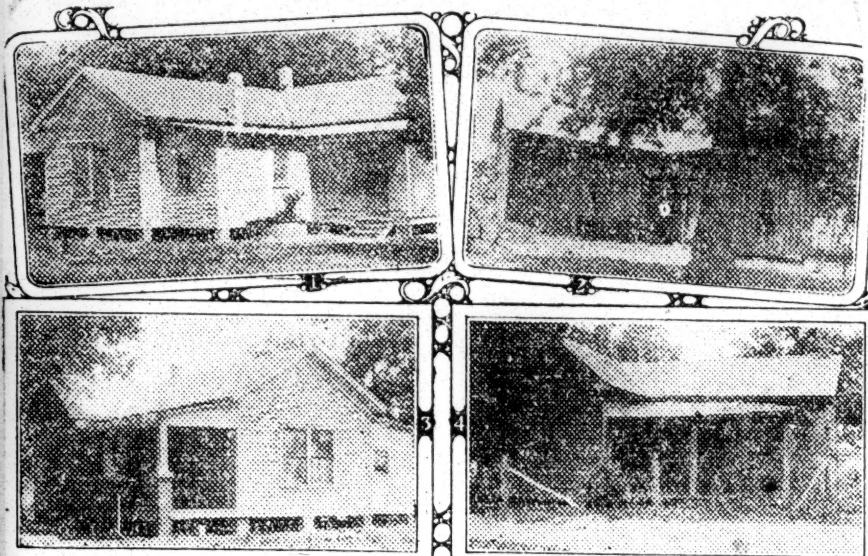
Reclamation accomplishments in the Yazoo river basin were described by J. S. Allen, Greenville, Miss., who said that much was to be yet done but that the work in hand was an illustration of the value of properly directed effort.

The negro farm laborer as an economic factor in the south was stressed by R. B. Clark, Tupelo, Miss.

The negro's health, his state of mind and general welfare must be considered as an unsolved problem, he said.

Proper application of effort will reduce great annual losses from malaria and its effect, declared J. A. LePrince, senior sanitary engineer United States. He described modern methods of eradication and told how the mosquito gets in his work. He urged that all sections work in unison because the disease-breeding pest moves from one section to another. The work of one section counts little unless neighboring communities put forth like effort.

Brinkley Engages in Clean-Up



Brinkley, Ark., through its Community Club, observed the National Better Homes Week.

Brinkley, Ark., is a town of about 3,000 population. It lies half way between Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., and being on the state highway between the two points, makes it a logical place of rest for tourists. That fact coupled with the fact that it is also a railroad center, means that Brinkley will grow and prosper. It means furthermore that Brinkleyites must be up and doing to keep abreast with its growth and prosperity. There has been the so-called cleanup weeks from time to time, but not until this year was it so completely done. Brinkley, through its Community Club, which was organized only three months ago, decided to observe Better Homes Week.

There were two outstanding features of this Better Homes campaign. The first was to clean up the yards of all the homes in Brinkley, because it is hard to convince anyone that a better home stands in the midst of an ugly, ill kept yard. The Community Club sought the assistance of the city council and the mayor. The latter issued a proclamation, declaring the week from May 11 to 17, city cleanup week. The council promised to pay for all advertising, including posters, placards, etc., and to have all cans hauled out of the city free of charge. The town papers gave space and explained through their columns how every household should see to it that all cans and pieces of tin should be placed in a barrel or box in the alley to be hauled off on a certain day, the draymen taking the city by wards and naming a day for each ward, and insisted that all trash be burned and that every yard, back and front, be made spotlessly clean.

The Community Club next asked the Boy Scouts for their support, which they pledged very gladly. Guided by their splendid scoutmaster, they took posters to the doors of every home, calling attention to the cleanup, and posted big red placards on each side of every block in town, warning the people that the yards in that block would be judged for cleanliness on a certain date.

The Rotary Club assisted by publishing a resolution that they heartily indorsed the work of the Community Club in their cleanup campaign, and would gladly support such a cause every year. The churches and schools assisted by making the proper announcements.

The farm and home demonstration agents were called upon to do the judging. They declared they never before saw so many clean back yards. Mrs. Rose Rich was the winner of first prize. Mrs. A. C. McGuire, second and Mrs. L. A. Waddell, third. The people in general liked it, so much so that next fall there will be another judging to take place, this time for the most artistic yard at the least expense. Mr. C. Woolsey from the University of Arkansas, came down and gave a splendid talk on landscape gardening, preparatory to that contest. The Rotary Club has joined with the Community Club in giving the prize, which will be an incentive to the inhabitants of the town to enter the contest. Both the clean yard contest and the artistic yard contest will become annual affairs, so that Brinkley in a few years should become a veritable little garden spot.

The second feature of the Better Homes campaign was the demonstration of a model home. An old house was ready to be repaired by its owner for the purpose of renting. The rooms had no closets. There was an old fashioned hall about five feet wide in the center. It had neither lights nor bath. The hall was done away with by removing the partition between it and the room on the right, making a long living room, which was used also as a dining room. This combination was made possible by the use of an extension, gateleg, drop leaf dining table, which served as a library table when the leaves were dropped. The other rooms of the house when complete were as follows: A guest room, a family room, kitchen with breakfast nook, screened in back porch, and bath. Large closets were added to every room, while double windows took the place of the single ones. Thus an attractive, comfortable and convenient home took the place of an impossible looking, dilapidated shack.

A local hardware and furniture store furnished the house with selections chosen by the committee appointed for that purpose. A local gift shop furnished the ornaments, while a local radio salesman loaned the radio set. All the furnishings were chosen with a viewpoint of attractiveness, comfort, usefulness and economy.

Two afternoons during this week programmes were given. The following subjects were discussed: "Landscape Gardening," "Interior Decoration," "Influence of Music in the Home," "Fundamental Features in Home Building," and "Arrangement

of Kitchen Furniture."

The lectures were well attended. The extension division of the University of Arkansas and governor co-operating, furnished most of the speakers.

The farm and home agents were ever ready to assist us.

The model home itself was more popular than we had even hoped for. We are already making plans for a model home next year.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
APRIL 5, 1925

Negro Health Program.—A health mass meeting and program will be held by the City Federation of Colored Women at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Mosaic temple, Ninth street and Broadway. Dr. C. W. Garrison, state health officer, and Dr. W. L. Holt, city health officer, will address the meeting, and Nurse G. J. Jones, city tubercular nurse and member of the Child Welfare Department, will outline the plans and policies of her department. Dr. A. H. Brown and Dr. G. W. Hayman, local negro physicians, also will speak. Music will be provided by the three local negro colleges.

Pupils in Recital.—A pupil's recital was given Friday night by violin and cello pupils of Miss Katherine Lincoln of the Little Rock College.

HEALTH DAY NEXT FRIDAY.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., July 10.—Friday, July 17, has been designated by County Superintendent of Schools R. A. Mock as County Health Day and the following programme is to be carried out in each school district.

Cleaning up playgrounds and rendering the house sanitary throughout. Methods for combating malaria, coquitos and flies.

Prevention of the spreading of typhoid fever.

The typhoid carrier. Precautions against the spread of tuberculosis.

Bad air, a agency in germ spreading.

Danger of promiscuous coughing.

Danger of spitting.

Danger of public drinking cups, pencils and towels.

The problem of household dust.

Spring water, well water, how to make drinking water safe.

Application of the Golden Rule of hygiene.

Negroes Die Faster Than Whites In Washington

The Savannah Tribune

Washington D. C.—(A.N.P.)—Recent publication of vital statistics for 1924 relative to the white and colored populations of the District of Columbia reveals an alarmingly high death rate among the colored citizens. The figures are significant in that the standard of living among Negroes in this city has been supposed to be better than that of Negroes in most other large centers.

The records of the health department of District of Columbia shows that during the calendar year 1924 there were 6,553 deaths, 4,140 being white and 2,413 colored, giving a death rate of 13.46 per 1,000. The number of deaths during the year were 552 less than the preceding year. The estimated population during this period was 486,936—368,915 being white and 118,021 being colored.

There were 9,357 registered births, 6,527 being white and 2,830 colored. There were 26 less births than during deaths during the year. The death rate from typhoid fever were 18 white and 1 colored, giving a death rate of 1.6 per 100,000. The deaths from whooping cough were 4 white and 9 colored, with a death rate of 2.3 per 100,000. The total deaths from from diphtheria were 30, 26 being white and 4 colored, giving a death rate of 6.2 per 100,000. The death from pulmonary tuberculosis were 204 white and 270 colored, giving a death rate of 97.3 per 100,000. The death from other forms of tuberculosis were 30 white and 56 colored. The total number of deaths from cancer were 433—403 being white and 130 colored. The number of suicides were 77 whites and 7 colored. The number of homicides were 19 white and 53 colored.

CONFERENCE ON

NEGRO HEALTH WORK

Washington Eagle
An important conference was held at the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service today, for the purpose of furthering health work among the members of the colored race. A new slogan, namely, "More National Negro Health Work," was adopted by the Council and plans for the revision of the literature which is being used in connection with this work were agreed upon. A program was outlined for National Negro Health Work during the year

1926; new literature will be published by the Public Health Service in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute. In addition, the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross and the American Child Health Association have agreed to furnish special literature.

Particular emphasis was laid on the importance of the cooperation of State and local authorities in this movement, and also on the necessity for better general understanding on the part of the public, that the Negro Health Week is but the beginning of a health program to last throughout the year.

The conference adjourned to meet again at Tuskegee Institute, January 30, 1926, when the literature agreed upon at the present conference will be available for distribution.

Among the delegates present were, together with the agencies represented, the following: Mr. O. B. Martin, in charge, Southern Division Extension Service, Department of Agriculture; Will W. Alexander, Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Dr. Halen A. Moore, American Child Health Association; Franklin O. Nichols, National Health Council and the American Social Hygiene Association; R. Maurice Moss, National Urban League; William B. Matthews, National Tuberculosis Association; C. C. Spaulding, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Miss Elizabeth G. Fox and A. W. Dunn, representing the American Red Cross.

BALTIMORE HEALTH WORK COMMENDED AT WASHINGTON

U. S. Surgeon General Calls Conference To Discuss Health Week Plans

The Afro-American
Plans for the National Negro Health Week were outlined at a meeting of the representatives of several national

bodies held in the office of the Surgeon General of the United States on last Saturday morning.

The call for the meeting was issued by Surgeon General Cumming in response to a report by Dr. Robert R. Moton as president of the Negro Business League to consider a program for the 12th annual Health Week and also map out ways and means of adding to its usefulness.

Those present included Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McKenzie Moss, Drs. Reis and Cumming of the Public Health Department, Franklin Nichols of the National Health Council, O. B. Martin of the Department of Agriculture, Miss Elizabeth Fox of the American Red Cross, Dr. Monroe Work and T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute and Albion L. Holsey, secretary to Dr. Moton.

Dr. Dumas of Washington represented the National Medical Association, and Dr. Roscoe Brown, who spoke here during the last Health Week, represented the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

There were three Baltimoreans present. R. Maurice Moss, secretary of the local Urban League represented the national body of that name, and Messrs. Davis and Evans, of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association were also present and spoke. Other organizations sending delegates included the American Child Health Association, the U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service (farm demonstration agents), the Y. M. C. A., National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the American Junior Red Cross, the Association of Colored School Teachers, and the American Social Hygiene Association.

Baltimore Group Praised

Mr. Moss called attention to the features that had earned for Baltimore the distinction of leading the nation in the scope of its Health Week and also cited examples of follow-up work here which won praise from the group.

Mr. Davis of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association also paid high tribute to the work of the local Health Week Committee, of which Mr. John L. Berry is the chairman. Dr. Roscoe Brown added a word of commendation on the work of the Baltimore group with whom he had been associated for the past two years.

The next meeting of this group will be held at Tuskegee Institute on January 30th, at which time the final plans for the 1926 Health Week, beginning April 4th, will be outlined.

Health - 1925.

Europe.

Science Adding 3 Months

:: :: 150 YEARS SEEN AS GOAL IN NEXT CENTURY :: ::

Each Year to Span of Life

London, March 21.—Science is adding at the rate of three months a year to the span of human life, Sir Ronald Ross, famous scientist, declared in a lecture here.

"Eighty years ago," Sir Ronald said, "the average London man lived 34 years and seven months, and the average woman 38 years and four months."

"Now the average length for a man is 53 years and nine months and for a woman 59 years."

"That miraculous progress will not stop. A great scientist at the Pasteur institute has said that in 100 years' time, man should live to the age of 150. Why not?"

"We must study the problem presented by the animals. Why should elephants live for a century and horses for only 20 years?"

"We are still baffled by many diseases. We have not discovered the germs which cause smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and a number of tropical diseases. We have not solved the cancer problem. Even the common cold is a mystery."

"Science, if it is given a chance, will conquer these diseases. No one can say how long we may live when we are free from the ravages of germs."

"The answer to the problem of long life is research. Two cents a year per capita of population in Great Britain, spent in research during the last 80 years, has added 20 years to the average human life. What would be the result if 10 cents a year were spent? The prospect is boundless."

Health-1925

SCIENTIST FINDS DEATH LINKED TO PROSPERITY

NEW YORK.—Death follows in the trail of prosperity.

This is the startling statement made by Professor William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at Columbia university, who has just completed a study of the effect of business conditions on the death rate of the country. His studies also have shown that the amount of crime and the divorce and marriage rates all vary according to the economic prosperity or depression of the country. Scientists long have believed that there was some connection between these things, but until recently no one could say with any certainty just what the various effects were.

After studying the death rate from 1870 to 1920 in several states, Professor Ogburn declares that in the periods of greatest prosperity the death rate of the country is the highest. Conversely, during the periods of depression, the rate is lower than at any other time.

Borne Out in England.

A similar investigation which has just been made in England by another sociologist has corroborated these conclusions.

Many explanations of the cause for this strange fact have been advanced, but none of them can be accepted with any certainty. In Professor Ogburn's opinion the low death rate during times of depression is caused partly by the fact that babies are fed from the breast than during times of prosperity and the infant death rate is lower. Strength is added to this theory by the fact that Germany, during the war, had a lower death rate.

High Living.

Another explanation which has been advanced is that when people are prosperous they live higher and tend to indulge in excesses more than when there is a great business depression. Professor Ogburn's investigation has shown that there is a time lag of about one year between the change in business conditions and the change in the death rate—or time enough for the high living to take effect, if that is the cause of the change.

Reformers who are opposed to divorce have much cause for worry at the present time. Contradicting many of the theories of the psychologists,

Professor Ogburn's investigations have shown that there are more divorces obtained in prosperous times in this country than during times of depression.

NEGROES DYING OFF IN THE NORTH

The negro death rate in American cities is appalling. This is especially true in the North, where there has been a large migration of Southern negroes, living most in poor, crowded, unsanitary quarters and not yet acclimated. In one large Northern city, where the mortality rate among native whites last year was 7.9 per thousand, among negroes it was 29.1 per thousand, nearly four times as great.

This information is from a Northern paper, not from a Southern journal. It is printed by the Reading, Pa., Tribune, which says that at this rate the negroes in America will die off in a few generations. It is more than twice the death rate of our whole population.

It would seem that the blacks of the South have not materially improved their position by moving Northward.—Savannah Press.

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NEW ORLEANS L.A. PICAYUNE

NEGRO CLEAN-UP WORKERS TO MEET

Under the auspices of the Colored Civic League, negro citizens of New Orleans will hold a mass meeting in the Pythian Temple theater tonight at 8:00 o'clock to form definite plans to co-operate in the citywide clean-up campaign.

The meeting will be addressed by

General.

both white and negro citizens. Captains, lieutenants, and special workers will be appointed to take charge of the various wards and precincts. Churches, schools, fraternal organizations and labor bodies are co-operating in the movement and will send delegations.

A. L. Moss, president; James E. Gayle, secretary; Prof. A. E. Perkins, Rev. J. W. Lee and J. G. Monroe constitute the special citizens' committee.

Venereal Disease Found To Be Negroes' Greatest Cause of Disability and Death

United States Public Health Service Has Established The Division of Venereal Diseases For Study of Disease and Development of Prevention and Cure Methods

Washington, D. C.—The United States Public Health Service, realizing the vital need of men with sound, healthy bodies for the army and navy service, during the recent world war created the Division of Venereal Diseases. This department has made exhaustive surveys of the entire country, and brought out facts relating to the diseases which have been of great help in developing means of curbing and controlling their spread.

One of the vital facts brought out is that venereal disease is quite often found in persons who are absolutely innocent of any criminal or vicious act or habit. The fact of innocent infection has been brought out and given such publicity as to make it possible to wipe away much of the secrecy and unwise reluctance which has hitherto afflicted victims of the loathsome plague.

The medical experts of the bureau have discovered that infection always follows exposure to the disease, whether the exposure is free from guilt or not, and this discovery is paired with the fact of modern science that has evolved a method of cure. Figures published by the Bureau shows that of 4,807 cases of infectious diseases in New York City in September, 1924, there were 1,639 cases of venereal disease as against 820 tuberculosis cases, or 34 per cent of the total.

And it is pointed out further that venereal infection rate among Negroes is doubled that of the whites, syphilitic diseases being probably the greatest cause of death and disability in the colored race.

To counteract the ravages of these diseases, the Public Health Service,

through its Venereal Disease Division, has been actively cooperating with the various state health agencies in spreading true facts of life, of sex, and of disease, and has published a set of pamphlets pointing the way to prevention and cure.

These books are in six groups or sets, and may be obtained from the various State Boards of Health. Set A is for young men; Set B for officials and the general public; Set C for boys; Set D for parents; Set E for girls and young women; Set F for educators.

WHITE RACE AND NEGROES DYING, SAVANT ASSERTS

Yellow People to Last, He Predicts.

BY SIGRID SCHULTZ.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Copyright: 1925: By The Chicago Tribune.
BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The white and black races are dying, but the yellow race will survive, according to Prof. Grotjahn, eminent savant, who has compiled world statistics on birth rates. No race can survive unless very 1,000 inhabitants can boast

twenty children, says Prof. Grotjahn. "The birth rate of the white race throughout the world is under this minimum."

The United States is slightly over the minimum, but cannot balance the European figures, which are below the quota needed to save the white race.

German Births Decrease.

Even in Germany, which, according to the census, has increased in population, the white race is threatened with extinction. The increase shown is due only to the return of numerous German citizens from the colonies and provinces lost by the peace treaty, and not to the birth rate. The latter is declining. In 1872 more than forty children were born for every 1,000 inhabitants. In 1900 this already had dropped to thirty-five. A year before the war the birth rate was slightly more than twenty-seven for every 1,000 inhabitants, while in 1924 it dropped to twenty-one.

Furthermore, the average is still lower in the towns. In 1923, for instance, Berlin boasted only nine and a half children for every 1,000 inhabitants.

France has the lowest birth rate in Europe, nor does England come up to the quota. There are nineteen and one-half children born for every 1,000 inhabitants. Switzerland, which did not suffer in the war, registers fewer than twenty births for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Due to Selfishness.

Prof. Grotjahn blames the selfishness of the modern generation for this dropping birth rate. When men and women who are 60 now die the world suddenly will realize how much the drop in the birth rate means in world affairs.

The black race is unable to cope with modern life, Prof. Grotjahn believes. On the coast of Africa the population is dwindling, and therefore they are no danger for the whites.

But the yellow race has all the elements of victory. It seems predestined to survive unless the whites pass drastic measures to save the race.

Prof. Grotjahn urges that the white nations' governments pass special laws protecting families of many children, and assessing heavy taxes on those without descendants.

AS TO HEALTH WORK.

Speaking before a conference of southern governors at Birmingham Wednesday, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, of New York, statistician for one of the country's largest insurance companies, said:

"The change in southern health conditions is nothing less than a revelation. Only those who vividly recall the deplorable sanitary state of the old south, following the war between the states, can fully appreciate what has been achieved."

This well-known authority—and any medical statistician of a great insurance company operating throughout the nation is an expert

authority on regional health conditions. ~~He spoke of the~~ appropriates twelve cents per capita, and other southern states in proportional progress made in the south in the control of preventable diseases. Is there any wonder that Georgia such as malaria, typhoid, hookworm, loses millions of dollars every year dengue, etc. He advanced the belief that still further progress in preventable diseases? health work would be assured by These are unpleasant things to state legislation providing for the talk about, but it serves no good inclusion of the states of the south purpose to hide anything—or to in the regulation area, thus making shield the legislature in its indifference to its duty. certain the complete and accurate collection of vital statistics.

In the latter suggestion the speaker literally poked Georgia in the short ribs. As important as vital statistics are in getting proper surveys of the health situations so that the state and federal health authorities may know when and where and how to apply preventive measures and remedies, the Georgia legislature fell down miserably on this very question. It failed to heed the pleadings of the state health department not only in this but in other matters.

Health conditions in Georgia are good, but the lack of proper legislative support has prevented the progress in arresting preventable diseases that should have been made.

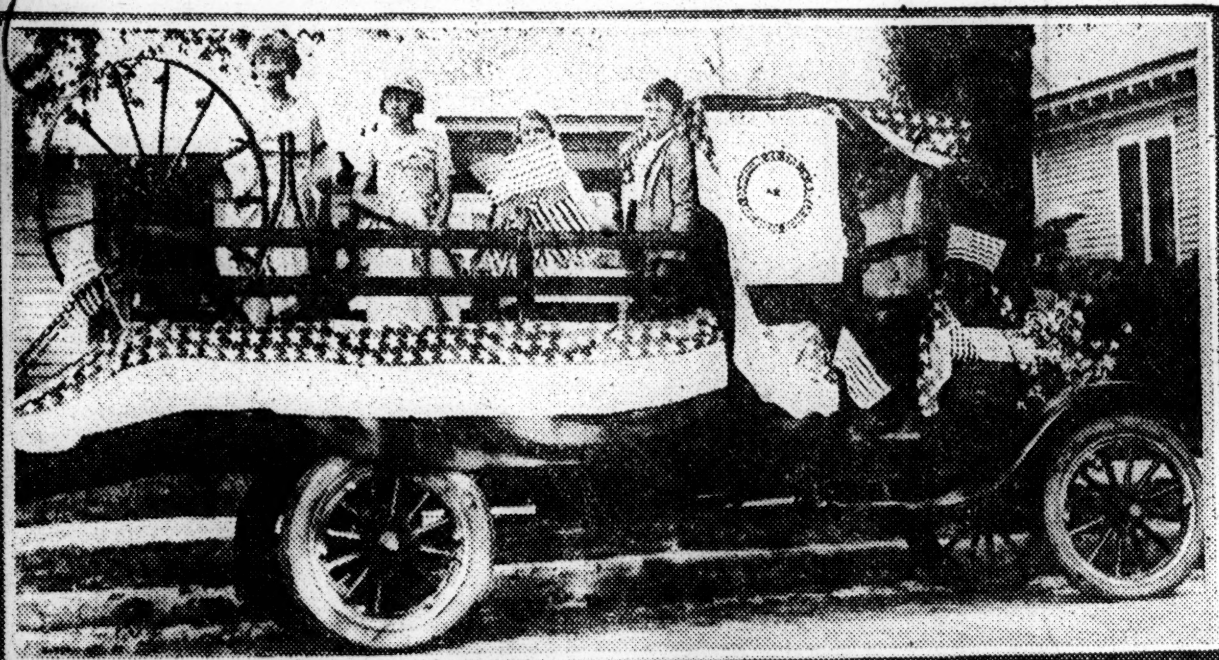
Georgia supports her public health work with more indifference than any state in the south. There is not an exception. The progress that has been made with limited—almost miserly—resources reflects great credit upon Dr. Abercrombie and his coworkers, but it reflects no credit upon the legislature that has failed to arise to its duty.

Dr. Abercrombie pleaded with the 1925 assembly to save the vital statistics work, and to enlarge it commensurate with other states. He talked to deaf ears. The amendment that was introduced did not even come to a vote. The work is being carried on today in the same way that higher education is supported—by begging counties and individuals to do what the state should do.

The vital statistician is on his job in Georgia by the responsive bigness of about 70 counties in incurring expenses that should not fall upon them. But the legislature made a sorry mess of it.

That is not all. Georgia appropriates three cents per capita for its public health work. North Carolina

Colorful Floats in Decatur "Clean-Up" Parade



Two of the most artistic floats in the Decatur "clean-up" parade held Tuesday. The upper picture shows the display made by the Baron DeKalb Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. DeKalb county was named for Baron DeKalb. In the lower picture is shown the float of the Decatur Woman's club, which sponsored the "clean-up-paint-up" campaign just closed in Decatur.

Decatur, Ga., April 14.—(Special.) The Decatur public schools. DeKalb county's "clean-up and paint-up" campaign, which has been in progress for 10 days, was brought to a close today with a mammoth parade staged by Decatur and sponsored by the Decatur Woman's club, under the direction of the Decatur clean-up of Atlanta; Mayor Scott Candler, of Decatur; Charles D. McKinney, L. T. \$15 for appearance; Oakhurst school, Decatur; Y. Nash, Mrs. Norman Sharp, At-Miss Mamie Barnes, principal, won of a pageant, which was featured by Jones, Mrs. W. S. Elkin, Mrs. R. E. Ponce de Leon schools tied for third place. Mrs. T. N. Fulton is principal of the Glenwood school, and Miss Emmie Davis is principal of the Ponce de Leon school. Glenwood school was a representation of a miniature band of the spirit of music; Ponce de Leon was a burlesque of citizens of Decatur and Decatur characters.

Prizes were awarded for essays to Augusta Roberts, first; Belinda Bush, second, of the high school. Margaret Ridley and Catherine Rappold, of the junior high school, were awarded first and second prizes for essays. Foster prizes were won by Mary Duke in the high school and Richard Broyles, Jr., in the grammar schools; junior high school won the prize for citizen cooperation pledges turned in, Glenwood school won second; Winona Park school won the prize for greatest collection of tin cans.

County Observed.

Reports from towns and communities throughout DeKalb indicate that "clean-up" week was generally observed throughout the county, and much work was done toward making DeKalb county a healthier place in which to live.

Flag, 1925, 1925

APR 14 1925

Power gravitates to Washington because local governments allow it. If villages, towns, cities, counties and states will take care of the duties that properly belong to them, they need have no fear of losing their liberties.

NEGROES DYING OFF

The negro death rate in American cities is appalling. This is especially true in the North, where there has been a large migration of southern negroes, living mostly in poor, crowded, unsanitary quarters and not yet acclimated. In one large northern city, where the mortality rate among native whites last year was 7.9 per thousand, among negroes it was 79. per thousand, nearly four times as great.

At this rate the negroes in America would die off in a few generations. It is more than twice the death rate of our whole population.

The negro race is as a whole still shows more births than deaths in this country, but the margin is slight. In the decade from 1910 to 1920, while the whites increased from 81,700,000 to 94,800,000 the blacks increased from only 9,800,000 to 10,400,000. Far from gaining on the whites, as some have feared, they are becoming an ever-smaller fraction of the population.

Don't blame the public for not reading more books. It takes so much time to keep up with the divorce news.

OFFICIALS STAGE HEALTH PARADE HERE ON FRIDAY

A health parade in Atlanta, staged by city, state and county officials with cooperation of the city's schools, will be held Friday afternoon as part of Atlanta's observance of national health week, according to plans made public Tuesday.

Dr. John P. Kennedy, city health officer, who has made arrangements for the parade, stated that baby shows will be held at various schools in the city daily for the remainder of the week to instruct mothers in better care of the babies. 5-13-25

Floats will be entered in the parade by the city, county, state, health departments, Junior Red Cross, Visiting Nurses' association, and a number of civic organizations, Dr. Kennedy said.

Tuesday, set aside by Mayor Sims as "Hospital day," saw many Atlantans inspecting the city's hospitals, all of which held open-house throughout the day.

STARTLING FIGURES.

The report of the adjutant general of the United States army on the physical status of the candidates for the civilian military training camps, held in the nine corps areas of the United States in the summer of 1924, develops a situation regarding those from the fourth corps area, which is that of the southeast, that, while not necessarily alarming, ought to serve a good purpose in accentuating the necessity for greater attention to health conservation in these states.

It must be understood that those who apply for admission to these civilian camps are supposed to constitute the flower of the young manhood of their respective areas. Each applicant, before being ordered to report as candidates at the camps, must undergo an examination as to physical fitness. Such preliminary examinations, of course, are general, and do not enter into the mandatory physical disqualifications that are imposed under the strict military regulations which are the same as for the regular army service. The minute examinations are thus made at each camp by regular army surgeons. The report of the adjutant general, therefore, is a summarized analysis of the rejections in the various areas for the purpose of bettering conditions among the applicants for the future camps. 3-21-25

The total number of candidates rejected or subsequently discharged for defective physical conditions in all corps areas in 1924 was 803, or 2.29 per cent of all applicants. And of those total rejections—and here is the fact we desire to stress—33.87 per cent occurred in the fourth corps area.

The total number of rejections were divided among the corps areas as follows:

Corps Area.	Number.	Total Rejections.
First	70	8.72
Second	30	3.73
Third	24	2.99
Fourth	272	33.87
Fifth	70	8.72
Sixth	96	11.95
Seventh	70	8.72
Eighth	99	12.33
Ninth	72	8.97
Total	803	100.

This is startling even if not alarming. When we consider that more than one-third of the rejections throughout the nine corps areas of the United States came from the one corps in which Georgia

is located, it is not conducive to any especial enthusiasm over predominating physical fitness of our young civilians.

Upon an analysis of the causes it is found that defective vision leads with 18.07 per cent of the total of defectives. Flat feet constitute 13.24 per cent. And the other mandatory causes run the gamut, but to a lesser average than the same general causes in the other areas.

Defective vision is usually traceable to some other organic defect, or perhaps a chronic trouble of a debilitating nature. Prolonged and recurring malaria can cause defective vision, etc.

The point is, these figures ought to stimulate a deeper interest in the maintenance of as high a degree of physical fitness as is humanly possible.

The greatest asset a person has is human energy. The most important thing in building the material welfare of an individual, or a community or state, is the conservation of manpower. Millions of dollars are lost to the earning power of Georgians yearly by preventable diseases.

This report from the adjutant

COLORED FOLKS NOW HAVE A CIVIC LEAGUE

Organization Perfected at Enthusiastic Meeting Wednesday, and Co-operation Also Assured For Clean-up Week.

Miss Nora Jones, president of the Civic League, together with Mrs. R. E. Hudgens, Mrs. S. P. Ransom and Mrs. S. Patz, visited the colored school Wednesday for the purpose of forming a negro Civic League.

They were greeted with much enthusiasm by Supt. Paul Blackwell and many of the representative colored women of the town.

Miss Nora Jones, in her usually capable manner, outlined the work that should be done by each and every one, and was accorded great interest.

They Want It.

Talks were made by several of the colored women which showed that they are anxious to have this League, and asked for the co-operation of the members of the white Civic League.

The club was then organized and the following officers were elected: President, Matilda Heard; secretary, Georgia Upshaw; treasurer, Gertrude Allen.

After a few discussions, Supt. Paul Blackwell spoke of his being anxious to improve the school grounds by planting trees and flowers, but stated that heretofore, when the school closed for the summer, and during vacation period, it was a common sight to see cows and horses grazing on the school grounds and asked that the grounds be protected from these trespassers.

For Clean-up Week.

Mrs. Hudgens outlined how to proceed with Clean-up Week, and suggested that they divide the territory into zones, which was readily done, and a chairman was appointed for each zone.

The following chairmen were chosen: Elbert street, Mary J. Bell; Mill street, Lois Dooly; Elberta Heights, Lula B. Thompson; Bartlett and Gordon, Alice Pitts; Campbell street, Addie M. Gripon; West End, Sadie Huff; Baileytown, Mary Shaw and — Parks.

Miss Nora then suggested that they create rivalry among themselves by offering prizes for the prettiest flower boxes, and the most attractive front and back yards.

Give It Publicity.

Superintendent Blackwell urged that all members give this matter all the publicity possible, by making announcements from all the churches and that he would place it before all the school children.

Mrs. Ransom then gave an inspiring talk and enumerated the many little things we can do to be of service to others and the pleasure it would add to our daily lives.

Miss Nora Jones gave in detail the plans for the Plant Exchange that we are going to have, and suggested the same ideas for the new colored club. She also expressed our willingness to assist them in every way possible, and offered them any plants and shrubs that she had. She then told them that we are trying to make this a Crepe Myrtle

NEGRO HEALTH
REPORT FINISHED
State Board Asks Co-operation
to Improve Living
Conditions.

Results of an investigation of living conditions among 75,000 negro residents of Louisiana have been made public by the state board of health, under whose supervision the investigation was conducted. Thirty-four municipalities, including New Orleans, twenty-seven parishes and several communities were visited by six senior medical students of Tulane university, supervised by W. J. Richards and W. F. Ernst.

"The white and negro races should co-operate in making living conditions advantageous to both," officials of the board of health said. "Squalor and filth are a disgrace to any city and must not be permitted. The negro should be induced to improve his environment by assistance, encouragement and advice of the white people. By thrift and energy they can minimize a racial handicap and make for themselves homes which deserve the name, in fact as in appearance."

The commission reported the condition of 20,247 buildings to be 10 per cent good, 61 per cent fair, 3 per cent poor, and 26 per cent bad. Sanitary condition in 14,218 premises were given as 5 per cent good, 82 per cent fair, 5 per cent poor and 6 per cent bad. Ventilation in 20,247 houses was reported 8 per cent good, 78 per cent fair, 4 per cent poor, and 10 per cent bad, and light in the same number of houses was given as 7 per cent good, 73 per cent fair, 8 per cent poor, and 12 per cent bad.

"Sickness at the time of investigation was: Fifty-five cases of malaria, seven cases of typhoid, fifteen cases of tuberculosis, and one case of whooping cough, pellagra, syphilis and mumps," the commission reported.

"Of 20,247 houses visited, 2736 were found to be screened, and 440 to be equipped with bath tubs. Bath tubs were absent in 19,607 houses. Garbage cans were found in 10,115 houses. Ir-

regularity in garbage removal service was found in twenty-eight towns, with no service in eight towns."

In giving a reason for the investigation, officials of the state board of health said that the interest of the white and negro races are so intimately related that any adverse influence is bound to be interactive.

Editor's Comment:—The Voice is reprinting the above article, clipped from the Times-Picayune of January 23, because it is instructive in the highest sense; and because in it there is another call for inter-racial co-operation for better homes and for better sanitary conditions.

The Board of Health acknowledges that the interests of the white and colored races are so intimately related that whenever conditions affect the colored people detrimentally, they must likewise affect the white race.

The Voice agrees with the Board of Health and offers its columns to the board for the publication of any news that it may desire to bring to the attention of our people.

BOARD OF HEALTH PLANS CITY-WIDE FIGHT

ON MOSQUITO NEGROES TO AID DRIVE

Colored People Encouraged to Help

There is soon to be launched a strenuous drive by the Board of Health, under the direction of Dr. E. L. Leckert, to free the city, as far as possible, of the mosquito pest.

Testimonials have come to the Board of health stating that the people of Lake Charles and other Louisiana points, have succeeded in eliminating, to a great degree, the malarial and other breeds of mosquito. What other towns and cities have done, New Orleans can do; and every one knows the discomforts and inconveniences to which the people of this city are put by the disease carrying sting of the mosquito.

Everybody is expected to do his or her part in helping to destroy mosquito breeding places, such as ditches, holes, pools and other standing, stagnant water, etc.

Among other eradicators planned, oil poured over standing water and other places where the mosquito can thrive, will keep him from breeding.

Any colored person desiring to help in this drive or who has any suggestion to offer may get information as to how to proceed by applying to the Times Picayune or directly to the Board of Health.

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, offers to the health department all used crank oil taken from cars at their stations in New Orleans to be poured over ponds, pools and other places where stagnant water stands.

If all individuals, white and colored, would enter enthusiastically upon this work of killing out the mosquito by destroying all breeding places found on their respective premises, while the health department is looking after the public mosquito-breeding places, the work of eradication will prove less difficult.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APRIL 17, 1925

Mass Meeting to be Held Tonight on Clean-up Work

Under auspices of the Colored Civic league, the negro citizens of New Orleans will hold a public mass meeting in the Pythian Temple theatre at 8 p. m. Friday to form more definite plans for co-operating in the city-wide clean-up campaign.

The meeting will be addressed by both white and negro citizens. Captains, lieutenants and special workers will be appointed to take charge of the various wards and precincts of the city. The churches, schools, fraternal organizations and labor bodies are co-operating in the movement and will send large delegations.

The public has been invited, A. L. Moco, president; James E. Cayle, secretary; Prof. A. E. Perkins, the Rev. J. W. Lee and J. C. Monroe constitute the special citizens' committee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APRIL 4, 1925

CLEAN UP DRIVE SUCCESS SEEN

Effect Must Be Made Permanent, Central Committee Decides

ORGANIZATION NOW NEARLY COMPLETE

Group to Be Formed Among Negroes for Parallel Work

New Orleans will be cleaned of all dirt, trash and accumulations in the streets—and will be kept clean. This was the concerted opinion of the central committee of the city-wide clean-up organization, of which General Allison Owen is chairman, at a meeting Friday night in the Association of Commerce building.

With the completion of the organization which extends into every block in the city, in sight, the committee members expressed the opinion of the entire organization that the campaign will be a success.

Reports from each of the 17 ward chairmen, who comprise the central committee, showed unbounded enthusiasm among the precinct and block workers of the campaign organization. In some sections, the reports stated,

clean-up work has already begun. The campaign will not open officially until May 20.

Need is Emphasized

Yet, while the final result is undoubted, the need for the clean-up was emphasized by every ward chairman who reported. Although the conditions needing remedy in one section did not compare or parallel that of other, the gist of all of the reports was that conditions in all parts of the city are such that action in the matter is an absolute necessity.

The report of one chairman stated that a sore spot in his ward is an empty lot being used by the neighborhood as a dumping ground for everything from tin cans to garbage. The spot is situated on one of the prominent avenues of the city, and on Sundays more than 2,000 automobiles are said to pass it every hour.

General carelessness by people in cleaning the streets was another point emphasized by many chairmen. Conditions about the gutters, at the markets, and in certain localities are such that the entire city is getting a black eye whenever an outsider catches sight of them, the majority of the chairmen said.

Negro Body Planned

The matter of the negro sections was brought up, and it was decided to form an organization among the negroes of New Orleans similar to the white organization. The negro group will work among its own people. For that purpose, a conference between General Owen and the Race Relations committee of the Association of Commerce recently resulted in a decision to call a meeting of prominent negroes and ask them to form such a group. This group is to act entirely apart from the white group, although it will parallel the later in activity and formation.

An attempt to reach all business men in the city in the interest of the clean-up will be made through a number of speakers who will address virtually every luncheon club in New Orleans. The Knights of Columbus were addressed Friday by General Owen.

Other clubs to be told of the campaign are the Recess Club, the Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary, the Elks, the Y. M. B. C., the members' council of the Association of Commerce, the Advertising club, the Real Estate exchange, the Orleans Parish Medical society, the Credit Men's association, the Steamship association, the Federation of Women's clubs, the Optimists, the Insurance exchange, the Contractors' and Dealers' association, the Auction exchange, the Louisiana Sugar and Rice exchange, the Cotton exchange, the Board of Trade and the American Legion.

Organization Named

The Second ward reports the following organization:

Walter F. Jahneke, chairman; A. G. Becker, vice-chairman; Mrs. Laidlow Raymond, secretary; and the following precinct captains: Mrs. William S. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. J. P. Olsen, Mrs. Walter Barry, Mrs. M. Williams, Mrs. Herbert Moser, S. E. Sutter, Mrs. Francis Mahoney, Mrs. Raymond Vega, Mrs. Annie Davis and Edward Burke.

Health - 1925.

Maryland.

LOWEST SUICIDE RATE AMONG COLORED

Insurance Company Finds Au-
to Accident Rate is Also
Lowest Among Negroes

TUBERCULOSIS CAUSED MOST RACE DEATH

Heart Diseases Caused Great-
est Toll Among The
Whites

Figures just issued by the Metro-
politan Life Insurance Company of
New York which has 16,000,000 poli-
cyholders show that suicides and
deaths from auto accidents are more
frequent among whites than color-
ed.

Measles, scarlet fever, cancer and
diabetes also take a larger toll of
death among white people than col-
ored people.

Seven out of every 100,000 white
persons, according to the report are
suicides; four out of every 100,000
colored. The death rate per 100,000
for measles, whites, 3.6; colored,
2.4; scarlet fever, 4.1; colored, 1.2;
auto accidents, whites, 17; colored,
14.

Tuberculosis causes most death a-
mong colored people but this death
rate has been lowered during the
last year. Two hundred thirty out
of every 100,000 colored people die
of tuberculosis says the report. The
death rate of whites is only 81.

Last year the rate of colored was
264. Heart diseases take the next
biggest toll among colored people,
the death rate per 100,000 being 212.

In third place is diseases of the
lungs such as pneumonia which
claims 185 out of every 100,000 col-
ored persons.

Health - 1925

Minnesota.

High Point, N. C., Enterprise

JUN 19 1925

Figures On T. B. In Negro Race Discussed

MINNEAPOLIS, June 19.—Disclosing the fact that communities with the highest death rate from tuberculosis show the smallest ratio of known cases of the disease, Alice M. Hill, statistical field secretary, National Tuberculosis association, told delegates to the annual meeting of the organization here today, that her researches also showed higher negro death rates were accompanied by a lower ratio of known cases, than among white persons in the same cities.

This apparent contradiction is due, stated Miss Hill, to the fact that where only a small proportion of the total of actual cases are known to the authorities, persons afflicted are beyond the reach of health measures and the high death rate results. Where the greatest number of cases are known, the individuals can be sought out and modern methods of tuberculosis prevention applied.

The speaker urged the establishment of tuberculosis clinics for discovering unknown cases and emphasized the need for more thorough reporting of cases to health authorities by physicians.

COAHOMA COUNTY'S NEGRO YOUTH IS IN BAD PHYSICAL CONDITION

TALKS TO NEGRO CHILDREN.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, Public Health Officer Makes Survey of County.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., April 10.—Director of Public Health Dr. R. Kirkpatrick addressed hundreds of negro school children and their parents here last night in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, the subject being "The Value of Complete Yearly Examination."

The physical condition of negro youth in Coahoma county is deplorable, according to figures compiled Wednesday in the city hall by Dr. R. R. Kirkpatrick, director of public health. The physician has completed a health survey in the county's negro schools, and also examined those ranging in ages from one month to five years, considered in the pre-school conference.

The general condition of the young negroes is bad. Many need immediate medical attention for diseases. Also, there are other defects existing in their make-ups.

Dr. Kirkpatrick examined 112 negroes in Arrington. In this pre-school conference 25 were examined. In the Lula school 188 were seen. In the conference there, five were examined.

Follows the result of Dr. Kirkpatrick's survey:

Arrington—Defective eyes, 8; defective ears, 4; defective nose, 2; defective throats, 20; defective mouths, 80; unvaccinated, 106; underweight, 54; physical deformities, 2; defective lungs, 3, and goiter, 1.

Arrington pre-conference-unvaccinated, 25; defective lungs, 1; underweight, 3; defective throats, 3; defective ears, 1; umbilical hernias, 6; enlarged neck glands, 2; and defective external genitals.

Lula—defective eyes, 9; defective nose, 10; defective throats, 73; defective mouths, 159; defective lungs, 9; unvaccinated, 158; defective heart, 1; goiters, 3; defective speech, 1; mental deficiency, 1; and flat feet, 1; and physical deformities, 2.

Lula pre-conference-unvaccinated, 5; defective throats, 2; defective mouth, 1; underweight, 1; umbilical hernias, 2; enlarged neck glands, 2; and defective external genitals.

It will be observed that in Lula school alone, there are 594 defects.

Health - 1925
ST. LOUIS MO POST DISP.
MAY 9, 1925

Work Will Be Extended to
Negro Schools. It Is De-
cided by Society.

The free traveling dental clinic which the Tuberculosis Society of St. Louis instituted last fall as its newest project in county health work will continue its services next fall, and in addition will do corrective work among county negro school children. This was decided Thursday at a meeting of the County Health Committee of the Tuberculosis Society of which Dr. Selig Simon is chairman.

In a survey of county schools which the committee made to determine the value of the clinic's work this year, it was found that nearly 1000 children had received free service, that approximately 2000 treatments had been given, and that more than 90 schools were visited by the clinic. Virtually all of the school children of the county were given free dental examination.

Some of the schools, according to the survey, felt that they did not need the clinic's services, saying that the defects exposed by the dental examinations could be corrected by the family physicians. In comparing these schools with those visited by the clinic, it was found that only 23 per cent of the pupils in the former schools had work done by the family dentist, while 10 per cent in the latter schools went to their family dentist. In addition an average of 33 per cent in these schools were treated by the clinic, making a total of 63 per cent of the children who had dental treatment, as against 23 per cent in the schools not visited by the clinic.

The survey, in addition to showing that the percentage of children going to the family dentist is lower in the schools where the clinic did not operate than in those having clinic service, also shows that the percentage of children still needing corrective work is twice as high as in the schools where the parents felt they could handle the problem.

HEADS STATE HEALTH WORK IN ARKANSAS

Former North Carolina Directress Will Conduct An Educational Campaign Against Tuberculosis

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 9 — Florence Williams has been named to direct an educational campaign against tuberculosis among the Negroes of Arkansas, it was announced Sunday by Miss Eric Chambers, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association. It is proposed to enlist the co-operation of the South—Hughes supervisors, the Jeanes workers and every other agency possible in the various counties to aid Directress Williams in her task. 12-11-25

The new health worker comes from North Carolina, where she conducted and developed an outstanding program of health education among her race as a joint activity of the State Board of Health and the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association, during the past seven years. 12-11-25

The educational campaign will be paid for by the sale of Christmas Seals among colored citizens. With a worthy incentive race workers are briskly engaged organizing to put over a record sale of Christmas Seals this year. All funds raised by the colored workers will be put directly into work either through county or state.

Colored Boarding House

Amazing pity for the weary colored traveler caught in the average colored boarding house during the recent cold spell, where it is as a general rule a boarding house without fire in the room or quilts on the beds, sheets and pillow cases, or soap for soap grease. 11-19-25

If the Public Health Service is to make any headway in the stamping out of TUBERCULOSIS many of the so called boarding houses should be declared a nuisance and forced out of posing as a boarding house.

The State Board of Health would serve a good purpose if they would

Missouri

have these boarding houses inspected and if not sanitary their license revoked.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
FEBRUARY 19, 1925

Tuberculosis League

Plans Another Movie For Educational Work

New Film Will Outline Preventive and Curative Measures--Other Activities Reported.

The filming of a motion picture depicting the work being done by the New Jersey Tuberculosis League and its affiliated groups in preventing and curing tuberculosis was authorized by the directors of that organization at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Robert Treat Hotel. Dr. Samuel B. English, president of the league and head of the State Sanatorium at Glentworth, will head the committee having the work in charge.

The film will supplement two now in use which were made about two years ago. They are entitled "Take No Chances" and "New Jersey Health Crusaders" and were filmed under the direction of Carlisle Ellis, a New York motion picture director. The films now in use have been much sought after and thirteen bookings were made during January for showings in various parts of the state.

To carry out the extension of the activities of the league, made possible through the increased sale in December of Christmas seals, two nurses will be added to the personnel of the league, one to co-operate with the health authorities of Belleville and Nutley and the other to work in Warren County. It is proposed to organize a committee in that county to aid in carrying on the work. The executive committee of the league will consider at its March meeting the question of adding a third nurse to work among the colored people of the state, the subject having been referred to that body yesterday by the directors.

Report was made by Ernest D. Easton, executive secretary of the league, that Miss Mary Carter Nelson, R. N., supervisory nurse, had visited nine counties, helping local secretaries in seventeen towns. She had conferences with twenty-nine nurses and six secretaries and gave talks in schools. She is arranging to give a course of lectures to the nurses of Paterson. Mr. Easton also reported that Miss Edna Young Bond, nutrition supervisor, had fifteen Emersonian classes under her supervision; three in Newark, one in Short Hills, six in Bloomfield, two in Passaic, one in Paterson and one in Burlington County. She is in touch with the nutrition work in the Newark Public Schools, Verona, Livingston, Essex Fells, Caldwell, Kearny, Metuchen, Kiwanis and Lions clubs as well as to

Pertin Amboy, Red Bank, Paterson and Newton. She has given several talks before the Parent-Teacher associations and has arranged to give a nutrition course of lectures to the Normal School students at Trenton, and hopes to do the same in Newark, Montclair and Paterson.

It was reported that Miss Emily H. Suydam, assistant secretary, had given several talks with motion pictures in the Italian and colored churches and had a number of interviews in regard to a program of tuberculosis population of Newark. Miss Suydam has prepared a questionnaire on camps which has been sent to eighty-three organizations in the United States. The information will be submitted to the Essex County Tuberculosis Council for consideration. Co-operation has been obtained of the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A., and plans are under way to distribute posters, blotters and cards on medical examinations to factories.

Miss Bessie B. Scott, nutrition worker, has three nutrition classes in parochial schools of Newark and two in Millburn. On January 10, twenty-two children from the Newark parochial school classes had front and back clinical pictures taken showing malnutrition due to malnutrition, infantile paralysis and other causes.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
MARCH 3, 1925

Tuberculosis Council Projects Child Camp For Undernourished

Decides to Buy or Lease Land for Use by Youngsters from All Parts of County.

Decision to purchase or lease land within a reasonable distance of this city upon which to erect a summer camp for under-nourished children was made by the Essex County Tuberculosis Council at a meeting, late yesterday afternoon at the office of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, 9 Franklin street. Children from all sections of the county will be eligible for admission to the proposed camp.

The action was based on the recommendations of the camp committee of the council, composed of Dr. Elmer C. O. Suydam, of East Orange and Miss Emily H. Suydam, assistant secretary of the league. It was estimated that if property were purchased, approximately \$25,000 would be required to finance the project, while if land were leased approximately \$10,000 would be required for this year.

The council itself having no funds, an appeal will be made to organizations such as the Elks, Eagles, Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs as well as to

private individuals for the money with which to put the plan into operation. Miss Suydam reported that several sites, both for lease and purchase, were under consideration and a decision as to which would be most advisable would be made within a short time.

For several years past undernourished children have been sent by the tuberculosis league to the Christian Endeavor home at Roseland. Last year 300 were sent to the Roseland camp by the league. While excellent results have been obtained it was felt that still greater benefits would accrue to the children if they were directly under the care of the league and its affiliated groups in Essex county.

Urges Negro Welfare Worker.

The council voted to recommend to the executive committee of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League that it engage a negro welfare worker to carry on an education campaign among the negroes of the county looking toward having them make greater use of the clinics and sanatoria, so that the death rate among the colored population might be reduced. The welfare worker would not overlap the work of the negro nurse of the tuberculosis division of the Health Department of this city. The expense of the worker would be borne by the tuberculosis league until such time as the county or state felt inclined to take it over.

The periodic health examination was indorsed by the council, and Ernest D. Easton, executive secretary of the league, will work out a program through which the various local groups and the Essex County Medical Society may co-operate. Representatives of the local groups will meet with the medical society committee, headed by Dr. Ralph H. Hunt of East Orange, to perfect plans.

Establishment of beds at the Essex Mountain Sanatorium for the care of children under ten years old suffering from active tuberculosis was discussed and Freeholder Elizabeth A. Harris announced that she would call a meeting of the agencies interested to be held at the sanatorium within the next few weeks to determine what was needed. When this was done she said she would present the subject to the freeholders for action. At the present time none of the city or county institutions have facilities for caring for young children, and those afflicted are frequently forced to remain in the home among other children not yet afflicted with the disease, frequently transmitting to the unafflicted the germs of tuberculosis or tubercular-meningitis, it was reported.

Both Dr. Earl H. Snively, superintendent of the City Hospital, and Dr. Bryon M. Harmon, superintendent at Essex Mountain Sanatorium, said they had calls for beds for such patients, but could not take them because of lack of facilities. Dr. M. J. Fine, chief of the tuberculosis division of the Health Department, said that when cases were reported to him he had no place to send them.

Mrs. Harris declared she was much interested in the subject and would co-operate in every way possible. In the opinion of Dr. Hunt twenty beds would meet the requirements.

TRENTON N. J. TIMES
MARCH 26, 1925

CITY BIRTH RATE SHOWS DECREASE

Fewer Babies in 1924 Than in 1923—Fifth Ward

Leads

Slight decrease in the number of births in Trenton last year is shown by statistics compiled by City Registrar of Vital Statistics Howard H. Ely. His records show that in 1924 there were 2,856 babies born here as compared with 2,873 in 1923.

The decrease has been largely among the native born population, the records indicating that only 1,215 babies were born last year to native Americans, while in the preceding year there were 1,224. The largest number of babies were born in Italian families, followed by Polish families. There were 252 negro children born.

As might be expected the downtown wards, almost exclusively business districts, were represented with comparatively few births, while the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, almost exclusively residential, reported many births. The largest record for any ward is that of the Fifth, where there were 467 reported.

Only one set of triplets were born in Trenton last year, but there were 39 pairs of twins. Approximately 1,000 births took place in the hospitals, 322 at St. Francis, 292 at McKinley and 240 in Mercer, and the rest in private hospitals.

INGLEWOOD N. J. PRESS
MARCH 23, 1925

EXTENSION WORK TO COVER NEGRO POPULATION

Extension of the work of the league to cover the negro population of the state was decided upon by the executive committee of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League at its meeting last week at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark. Authorization was given to engage a negro worker to co-operate with the Newark Health Department and the Urban League in work among the negroes in that city and to extend the work as soon as feasible to other sections of the state.

The mortality from tuberculosis among the negro population has kept the death rate from that disease from

being reduced to the extent desired and it is believed that the extension of the work of the league will have a material effect on the death rate in future years. It is likely the Newark worker will begin operations within the next six weeks.

The plan of the Essex County Tuberculosis Council to acquire property, either by lease or purchase, for a summer nutrition camp was given approval and members of the executive committee will take an active part in securing the necessary morale and financial support.

Request will be made to local health departments and affiliated groups of the league to co-operate in the anti-spitting campaign to be waged by the National Tuberculosis Association. Literature, including circulars and booklets, will be available to the groups for use in the campaign.

A committee of three will be named by Dr. Samuel B. English, chairman of the committee, who presided at the session yesterday, to co-operate with a committee of the Essex County Medical Society, headed by Dr. Ralph H. Hunt of East Orange, in the formulation of a program for periodic health examinations of workers in industrial plants.

A nurse will be placed in Warren County within the next few weeks and it was reported that Miss Emilie Willma, head nurse in the Silver Lake Welfare Association Settlement, has been engaged for the position. A nurse will also be placed in Belleville and Nutley to co-operate with the local health authorities in those two towns.

Ernest D. Easton, executive secretary of the league, was authorized to secure an assistant and a plan of group insurance will be offered the office workers of the league. The cost will be 60 cents a month per \$1,000 insurance.

Paterson was selected as the place for the annual meeting of the league which will be held about October 23. The workers' conference will be held in Atlantic City on June 5. Mrs. E. G. Shreve of that city was named as a committee of one to secure a place for the meeting and make the necessary arrangements.

Those present at the session in addition to Dr. English, Mrs. Shreve and Mr. Easton, were Dr. Marcus W. Newcomb of Brown's Mills, Dr. B. S. Pollak of Secaucus, Dr. Joseph R. Morrow of Oradell, Miss Beulah Bain of Montclair and W. L. Kinkead of Ridgewood.

Health Talks To Harlem People By T. B. Committee

Nineteen health talks reaching an audience of approximately 2,500 persons in Harlem, were given during the month of March under the auspices of the Health Speakers' Service of the Harlem Tuberculosis Committee of the New York Tuberculosis Association. Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton, executive secretary, announces.

These health lectures are given by the Harlem Tuberculosis Committee in order to teach effectively to the members of this community how to avoid tuberculosis and other diseases. The talks are illustrated by stereopticon slides or motion pictures. Special lectures are arranged for children and the young people.

AGAINST LOWERING MEDICAL STANDARDS

General Education Board Surveys Distribution of Physicians in United States.

NEEDS OF RURAL DISTRICTS

Alleged Scarcity of Country Doctors Would Not Be Helped by Colleges Letting Down Bars, Says Report.

The General Education Board has just published a report of a study of the distribution of the physicians of the United States made by Lewis Mayers and Leonard V. Harrison. These investigators find that the essential cause of the migration of physicians to larger centres is chiefly the superior social advantages and to escape the hard physical work of long drives over bad roads. They also conclude that lowering the present standard of medical education would not affect the complained of scarcity of physicians in rural communities, hence they do not see any necessity for the medical schools taking such a step.

The editor of The Medical Journal and Record, in commenting on the report, says:

"The study was inspired by the occasional cry that goes up of a scarcity of physicians in rural communities. As

mentioned in these pages, this state of affairs is oftentimes more in the nature of a theory than a fact, and the cry for a doctor is not infrequently made by a few persons who are disgruntled with, or have not paid the bills of, the physician who is on the spot. Sometimes the call for a doctor comes from some family from the city, who finds the resident practitioner not sufficiently polished from the very nature of country practice (which is an education in itself) he may be much more capable than the average doctor in the city whence the new resident comes. The very fact that a doctor practices in a large place lends a halo of efficiency to his actual capacity." This writer also points out:

"That a community of 500 people could easily furnish a living to a physician is evidenced by the fact that if each paid him 2 cents a day (less than will be spent for candy and cigars) he would have an income of \$3,500. If this amount were paid as a bonus for annual health examinations, he might do very well, indeed, with moderate extra fees for sickness and childbirth. We are quite willing to pay out more money for useless or harmful luxuries than for the preservation of, or even restoration to, health."

An Impetus to Health.

He adds that in the cities the general population cannot afford to be sick, and in the rural regions it looks as if they would be compelled to obey the laws of health.

Here are some extracts from the report:

"There are today undoubtedly some hundreds of such villages without a physician. The apparent reason, in nearly every case, for the failure of the village to attract a physician—the reason, indeed, in many cases, for its having lost the physician it once had—is that despite its being the natural centre of an area populous enough to give wholly adequate support to a physician, a physician locating there could not be certain of even a bare living; a substantial portion of the medical work of the area, and a still more substantial portion of the income, goes to the more distant yet wholly convenient town (in not a few cases, as already suggested, the physician who formerly practised in the village is now located at the adjacent town and his hold on his former territory is likely to be especially tenacious); so that a practitioner in the village would find his income hardly less precarious and his professional position much less satisfactory than the village practitioner located in a much poorer, but more remote area. There exist the apparent need and the apparent ability to support; but the two are not correlated in such a way as to yield any assurance that the individual practitioner who attempts to meet the need will receive the support."

What the Situation Is.

"Summarizing, it appears that a substantial proportion of villages said to be in need of a physician cannot, under the régime of modern transportation, be considered as the logical exclusive centre of an area sufficiently large to utilize the entire time of a physician, and are situated in territory which is already covered from surrounding villages. A small number of remote areas sparsely settled but populous enough to require the entire time of a physician have not, owing to extreme poverty combined with extremely unattractive conditions, a resident physician, but must depend for medical service on towns unduly remote, whose physicians are already fully occupied nearer home."

"A considerable number of rural areas fairly remote from a town, and of the prosperous kind, but well above the pauper level of the areas just referred to, appear to have an unduly low pro-

portion of physicians to population, but are wanting in any particular village, now without a physician, in which a physician locating would have a reasonable assurance of earning a good living. Finally, there is a considerable number of villages in the more prosperous rural areas, now without physicians, which though located within accessible distance of a larger town are logical and desirable locations for a physician, provided he could be assured of the patronage of the people for whom the village forms the natural centre."

No Assurance of a Living.

"Our review of the situation has thus led us to the conclusion that only in comparatively few cases do the vacant locations apparently in need of a physician offer any reasonable assurance of a livelihood obtainable within a reasonable time; and that in the cases where such assurance is possibly present, the livelihood obtainable is frequently too meager to offset the extreme conditions of isolation and hardships found in those areas."

In conclusion, the investigators say: "If the conclusions reached in the present chapter are sound, no reduction of medical school requirements, either for entrance or graduation, that is at all within the realm of possibility would be likely to have a significant effect upon the future supply of physicians to the rural areas; and the creation of a substandard class of physicians for those areas is quite impracticable. Whatever may be thought, therefore, of the necessity for taking measures to meet the problem of rural medical service, it seems clear that the situation does not call for any present action in the field of medical education in the direction of a reduction in requirements or a lowering of standards."

Health Exhibit to Open May 20

"It Pays to Keep Well" to Be Taught Children

An exhibit featuring the health and welfare work that is being conducted in Harlem by 16 agencies will be opened to the public from May 20 to 27, inclusive, at the 369th Infantry Armory, 143d street and Fifth avenue. It was announced today.

Its purpose is to demonstrate effectively to the people of Harlem the activities of the various organizations are carrying on for their benefit. It is hoped in this way to familiarize the men and women of this community with the type of health and welfare work that is going on steadily throughout the year. The exhibit will also lay special emphasis on the "It Pays to Keep Well" idea.

An interesting program has been planned for the week that this exhibit is on public display. Among the features that are to be given are the presentation of a health play on the opening day, May 20, of name. The scope of the association has for some time been broadened

by the pupils of P. S. 89, a concert by the Junior Band of the 369th Infantry and a special performance by Si Briant, health entertainer, of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Motion pictures will be shown and an attracto-scope will be in active operation all during the week.

The library will have a special display of books on one afternoon, the Charity Organization Society will place on duty a home economist who will give talks on the family budget and who will answer any questions in regard to that vital subject; the Department of Health expects to feature a Shick Test. There will be a special information booth to take care of questions that may be asked by those visiting the exhibit. Health and welfare literature will be distributed free of charge.

Because of its educational value, special groups of children from Public Schools 5, 89, 68, 119, 139 and 157 will be brought to the exhibit each afternoon.

The easterly and westerly ends of the drill hall of the armory have been set aside for the exhibit, which will be open each day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The evenings will be for the most part, devoted chiefly to the members of the infantry. On Saturday evening, May 23, however, the exhibit will be open to the public.

The sixteen agencies working in co-operation on this matter are: Y. M. C. A.; Y. W. C. A.; Henry Street Nursing Service, Urban League Center; Association for Aid of Crippled Children; Charity Organization Society; New York Urban League; Circle for Public Health Among Colored People; Society for the Control of Cancer; Harlem Tuberculosis Committee; Children's Welfare Federation; Department of Health; New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; New York Public Library; Bureau of Child Hygiene; New York Heart Association; New York Diet Kitchen Association.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
MAY 8, 1925

"And Health" New York Tuberculosis Association Expands Its Name

To The New York Herald Tribune:

I have been asked to give the reasons underlying the brief announcement, made a day or two ago, of the addition of the words "and Health" to the name of the former New York Tuberculosis Association. The fact is that there is nothing really radical about the change of name. The scope of the association has for some time been broadened

quite markedly beyond the field of anti-tuberculosis endeavor, and at the same time the new name will enable us, with propriety, to enter upon a still wider sphere of usefulness in this city.

The trend of public health work in the last few years indicates the importance of emphasizing the whole public health program rather than any specific part of it, and it has become fully evident that the prevention of tuberculosis is best attained through combating a multitude of conditions and diseases which, when taken collectively, represent the essence of public health work.

The general public has, naturally, but an incomplete idea of this association's varied lines of effort in our city. In addition to our main office at 244 Madison Avenue we maintain branches in Harlem, the Bronx and Staten Island, each fully officered and equipped and each pushing its work with daily activity. It is not necessary for me to go into details at this time, but I may with propriety mention such general heads as health education, health service for children, health information service, vocational service, hospital service, clinical service, tuberculosis advisory service, research and health examination service, and now, by a very recent vote, a highly important dental service which I am confident will prove of marked value to our city.

One of the most intensive pieces of public health work for Negroes in the United States is carried on by our Harlem committee. The program includes a persistent campaign in health education, the maintenance of a dental clinic, country outings for undernourished children and the maintenance of a center of information for health work in that part of Manhattan.

We are also now co-operating as fully as possible in the Bellevue-Yorkville health demonstration, especially in tuberculosis work, health educational work and the administration of the statistical service.

I have full confidence that our change of name will abundantly confirm Health Commissioner Monaghan's published endorsement of it as "a noteworthy step in the right direction."

HARRY L. HOPKINS,
Director New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.
New York, May 5, 1925.

Colored Baby Gets Loving Cup



HAROLD, JR., one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Lockwood, 103 East 100th street, has been awarded a silver loving cup in the "America's Healthiest Baby" contest, conducted by the Nestle's Food Company.

More than 15,000 babies, colored and white, from all parts of the country were entered. Young Harold is also an entrant in the "America's Most Perfect Baby" contest, which is now in progress.

TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION IN NEW YORK ALARMING

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A report issued by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association shows that tuberculosis is on an increase among the Negroes in this city.

"In 1924," says the statement, "601 deaths from tuberculosis among Negroes were noted, as against 533 in 1923. Of these, 318 were of the male sex and 282 of the female sex. The present Negro population of New York City, on the basis of the 1920 Federal census, is now estimated at more than 180,000; and, if this figure be accepted, the death rate from tuberculosis in 1924 among Negroes was 332 per 100,000, while that of the remaining population, practically all white, was only 85, a ratio of four to one, against the usual ratio of three to one in the past.

"Both among Negro men and women the largest number of tuberculosis deaths occurred in the younger age groups of 20 to 25 years. Negroes now furnish one tuberculosis death of every nine such deaths occurring in New York City, though they probably number one in thirty of the general population."

Health-1925.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
DECEMBER 10, 1925



HARLEM DEALT IN FUTURES with these lively youngsters in the
Daily Mirror-Health Department
contest at the new Madison Square Garden yesterday. Only some of them didn't quite
appreciate their opportunity, to judge from their expressions. Left to right, Rose Moore,
8 months; Mildred Green, 15 months; Vera Markham, 16 months; Philip Ramos, 6
months, and Claudia Jones, 20 months. Story on Page 11

Health - 1925.

North Carolina.

Health And Welfare

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
(For Associated Negro Press)

Can People Live One Hundred Years?

NEGRO INSURANCE COMPANY AND NATIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE CONSIDER THIS TENABLE HYPOTHESIS

The Medical Department of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company through its Welfare Division and Life Extension Bureau, correlated with the General Health Committee of the National Medical Association and the National Association of Life Insurance Medical Examiners, has undertaken seriously this year a program of study and research, health education and service, by the cumulative results of which it hopes to demonstrate not only that the prophecy of David the oldest recorded standard for mortality statistics, that the years of man shall be "three score and ten," is even now about to be realized; but the life span of a hundred and twenty years, as given in earlier prophecy is attainable. This statement is supplemented by the rejoinder that it is no categorical acceptance of ancient prophecy, unsupported by scientific knowledge and accomplishment, but rather the projection of human life to a hypothetical span of more than twice its present longevity, on the basis of scientifically phenomenal and popularity marvelous achievements from 1880 to 1924, during which period the average age at death was raised from 33 years, to 54 years, adding 21 years to the 12 productive years of man's life in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, and making a working period of 33 years, in 1924, after reaching 21 years of age, equal to the whole life span of man in 1880.

2-7-22
Based on this phenomenal progress, admittedly almost wholly the results of the twentieth century, of medical sanitary and social service, a period of a quarter of a century, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and the National Medical Association forecast "a hundred and twenty years" as not an arbitrary prophecy, but indeed a challenge of reasonable possibility, which the current rate of improvement in habits of living and environmental influences of the human race and the control of health and life hazards, through interstate and international intelligence and practice,

by logical deduction and vital appraisal, project through the ensuing decades to a three-figure life span of a century and more as a not unusual attainment subject to the wonder and the comment of the phenomenal. Supporting this statement with a competent Life Extension staff and modern equipment and expanded now into a whole floor of activities for effective operation, these agencies are already adding performance to prophecy and hypothesis.

* * * *

That these health protection and promotion agencies of the Negro race are not given to madness and unreason in their hypothesis is supported by the declaration of no less authority than the group of master hygienists and sanitarians who compose the administrative and technical staffs of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, the chairman of which organization has given to the nation's press the news of a nation-wide campaign, launched January 1, and dedicated to the prevention of disease and the lengthening of the average span of human life by 7 to 12 years, and who has announced a financial campaign to raise \$5,000,000 as an endowment to enable the human family to more quickly realize the lesser of the prophecies, that the years of man shall be "three score and ten."

This investment of \$5,000,000 vividly flashes again the economic picture in which this sum, large as it is, becomes a small price to pay for the multiple good returns on the investment. The account of life values in the United States carries the appalling debit of one billion and a half dollars (\$1,500,000,000!) due to preventable sickness and death. Not only does this mean that we have one in every 40 people of the country sick during the year and one in every 100 people absent from gainful occupation, at an average loss of \$166.00 to the sick and a per capita loss of \$12 for the country; but also that there is a loss, further, of over \$100 per individual for funeral expenses of the one-half of the serious illnesses which terminate in death, and over \$50 per month in earning ability.

* * * *

Of the total loss for the country in preventable sickness and death, \$1,500,000,000, the proportion for the colored population is \$200,000,000 a year, about one-seventh of the total economic loss, though

the race has only one-tenth of the total population.

This is the outstanding challenge to the national, state and local health departments, voluntary health and social welfare agencies, schools and churches, business and industry for survey and research and the application of acquired knowledge and demonstrated practices to secure for the people of our country and for the human family at large the fullness of living and service which is inherent in Genus Homo, the paragon of all creation.

The agencies of welfare in the Negro race comprehend this challenge and are determined to assume and administer a full share of the responsibility and effort to secure for the race freedom from its greatest enemies of progress—preventable disease and premature death.

STATE IS BEHIND IN SUICIDE RATE

AMERICAN RATE 15 PER 100,000
WHILE IN NORTH CAROLINA
RATE IS ONLY 3.9.

Raleigh.

With the 1924 suicide rate in America a little over 15 per 100,000 population, North Carolina lags far and happily behind, with a rate of 3.9 per 100,000 population, according to figures for the State compiled by the State Board of Health. The suicide rate in Raleigh, however, was 6.5.

The highest suicide rate per 100,000 population was in San Diego, Cal., where it was 45.2. Strangely enough an Francisco with 37.8 and Los Angeles with 32.8, were in second and third places, giving uncontested honors to California.

In North Carolina during 1924 there were 108 suicides, of which 94 were white persons, 13 negroes and one Indian. Sixty-four of the total number of suicides used firearms to kill themselves. Ten of the 13 negroes suicides used guns.

Asheville led the State during the

period with seven suicides. Charlotte was second with four. In Greensboro, Jamelet, Rocky Mount, Raleigh, Salisbury and Winston-Salem there were two suicides each. Kinston and High Point each had three suicides during the year.

High Point, N. C., Enterprise

OCT 23 1925

CAROLINA'S BIRTH RATE THE LARGEST

Births Greater In Number In
Those Counties Having
Small Number Negroes

RALEIGH, Oct. 23. —(AP)—North Carolina's continued lead in the birth rate in the union is usually partially accounted for by the average man by the fact that North Carolina has a large percentage of negro population, and that the birthrate among negroes is high. North Carolina counties having fewest negroes, however, lead the state in births, figures for 1924 compiled by the vital statistics bureau of the State Board of Health and contained in its annual report just published, show.

Mitchell county, one of the mountain counties of North Carolina, and one of those having the fewest negroes, is an easy leader in birth rate. In 1924 that county had 42.1 births for every 1,000 population. This is in contrast with the average of 31.9 for the entire state.

Warren county comes second, with 29.8 births for every thousand population. Gaston county, in the Piedmont section, with 29 births per 1,000 population is a close third. Currituck, on the far east stands at the bottom of the list, with a birthrate of only 21.7 per 1,000.

Turning to the death rate figures mountain counties again stand at the top. The fewest deaths per 1,000 population last year occurred in Graham county, where the rate was only 5.8 — less than half the 12.2 average for the state.

Avery county, next door to Mitchell the leader in the birth rate, stands second on the list for a low death rate. Avery's rate of deaths per thousand population last year was 6.1. Yancey — another county

bordering Mitchell and Ashe are tied for third place, with a death rate per thousand population of only 6.3.

The highest death rate in North Carolina last year was in Buncombe county, where there were 18.5 deaths for every 1,000 people. Partial explanation of the rate in Buncombe probably is the fact that its county seat — Asheville — is a center for the treatment of tuberculosis, many people who have become ill with the disease moving to Asheville.

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OCT 23 1925

State Leads in Birth Rate Accounted for Large Negro Popu.

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CLEVELAND O. LEADER

FEBRUARY 22, 1925

HEALTH TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED IN SCHOOLHOUSE

Institute Is for Benefit of Central
Avenue District.

A community health institute for the special benefit of the Central ave. district is to be opened Tuesday at the Rutherford B. Hayes school, Central ave. and E. 40th st., and continued through Friday night under the auspices of health, civic and social organizations.

Among the speakers are to be Health Commissioner H. L. Rockwood, Dr. J. C. Placak, Miss Florence Leganke and Mrs. Ellen Nicely. Classes in various phases of health work are to be conducted by some of the speakers. Dr. J. A. Owen is chairman of the committee in charge.

The prevention and cure of tuberculosis, care of children, prenatal care and physical examinations are to be discussed.

The Negro Welfare association, the University Nursing district, Hiran house, Friendly inn, Playhouse settlement, the Anti-Tuberculosis league Cedar ave. Y. M. C. A., No. 2 Health station, the Woodland Center settlement and the Phyllis Wheatley association are lending their aid to the institute.

CLEVELAND O. PLAINDEALER
APRIL 1, 1925

FINDS DEATH RATE OF NEGRO HIGHEST

Rockwood's Survey Takes
1920 Census as Basis
for 1924 Figures.

The death rate per 1,000 population for 1924 in Cleveland was nearly four times as great for the colored population as for native born whites, according to a survey completed by Health Commissioner H. L. Rockwood.

The figures given in the survey are based on the census of 1920, Rockwood said. The report says:

"The total population for Cleveland was 805,427, according to the federal census of 1920. Of this number 529,090 or 65.7 per cent. of the total, were native born white; 241,444, or approximately 30 per cent. foreign born whites; 34,529, or

slightly more than 4 per cent. Negroes, and 364 Chinese, Japanese, Indian or other races.

"Based on these figures, the mortality rate per 1,000 population in 1924 among native whites was only 7.9. Among the Negro population the death rate was 29.1, or nearly four times as great. The rate for foreign born whites was 11.8.

"It is doubtful, however, if the population percentage as shown in the 1920 census is high enough to indicate accurately the present

Health - 1925

PHILADELPHIA, E. F. LEDGER
APRIL 15, 1925

DR. CHARLES J. HATFIELD

On Guarding Against Tuberculosis

NATION-WIDE campaigns are decreasing steadily the flood of tuberculosis which has been sweeping over the country in the last generation. New methods of cure are being discovered frequently, while the work of prevention and education is advancing rapidly.

The treatment of individual races by their own element has become a great factor in the "decreasing" program. This is found especially in the case of the Negro race, whose mortality from tuberculosis is so very much greater than that of any other. Numerous Negro nurses and doctors are now being trained and employed to help their people. The necessity of educating the children has been seen, and they are trained to prevent disease in school and also by nurses who go to their homes. This is having a decided effect on the community, according to Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, of the Henry Phipps Institute.

"The Henry Phipps Institute, which is a part of the University of Pennsylvania," he said, "is now in its twenty-fourth year. The dispensaries of the institute are of utmost importance, for here we are enabled to detect cases of tuberculosis in the earlier stages. We might not do this so easily under other conditions. We also are able to get into the homes and to educate other members of the family as to the prevention of the disease. The dispensaries through this contact lead to the sanitarium, where the patients are treated and in due time restored to the working class."

Placement for Care

"The more advanced cases are helped and placed in hospitals where their care is insured. The Phipps Institute does not keep patients for treatment."

"One of the greatest factors in our work is the protection of the home and those who come in direct contact with the disease. The social-service department has become an adjunct to the medical diagnosis and treatment. Our public nurses, who are members of the social-service staff, see each patient and make repeated visits to his home in order to care for the patient and to see that the family thoroughly understands his condition. Then the family, as well as the patient, is taught the means of prevention of the disease. When there is need of money the case is reported to other welfare organizations for help. In this way each member of the family is cared for, and the children frequently are sent to the dispensary for examination."

"Form records are kept at the institute, which include medical diagnosis, laboratory tests, treatment, social history, family income, housing conditions, etc. Throughout the twenty years of our record work a most important series of facts has been compiled. The records constantly are studied for new light on methods of handling disease and preventing its spread."

"The children are becoming increasingly important. A baby clinic is held for the care of children in their first few months of life, and the child of the pre-school age receives special attention, especially when he has been in contact with tuberculosis. Thus the dispensary tries to care for children until they come under the care of medical authorities in public schools."

Many Cases Among Negroes

"Very extensive work is being done with the Negro element, being developed through a system of training and employing Negro doctors and nurses to care for their own race. This work is carried on in co-operation with the Whittier Center, Jefferson and the Philadelphia Health Council. In fact, part of the Negro bureau of the Public Health Council expense is met by an appropriation from the health council."

"The importance of this effort can readily be seen when it is known that we have approximately 150,000 Negroes in this city and that the mortality from tuberculosis in that race is from two to three times as great as in the case of the white race. In order to improve the health of the city, it seems logical to expend efforts on the class of citizens where tuberculosis is most prevalent. Whatever effort is made for one part of the population is sure to affect more or less the rest of the city. During the last year the dispensaries have treated 3627 patients, the nurses have made 20,655 visits to homes and 13,429 visits have been made to the dispensaries."

"When one realizes that each visit to a dispensary or that of a nurse to a home means the education of the patient, family and friends in regard to the cause of the disease and its necessary treatment, as well as the prevention of the disease, we see the importance of helping such a large number of families."

"The results of the campaign on tuberculosis carried out by the National Tuberculosis Association can readily be seen through the comparison of the statistics of the city before this work began and today."

"In 1900 the death rate from tuberculosis was more than 200 to each 100,000 persons for the regular area of the United States. In 1923, according to the Census Bureau, the death rate was 93.6, or less than one-half the rate of 1900. The forecast for 1924 indicates that the rate will be below ninety for each 100,000 of population, showing the decrease to be steady."

"Another fact which indicates the results of the work in tuberculosis of the Phipps Institute is that the old type of advanced case with extreme emaciation, hectic fever and other signs which cannot be mistaken has almost disappeared. In fact, it is difficult to get enough cases of this kind to teach medical students the well-known condition of advanced cases. In place of these hopeless cases the majority of patients coming to the institute are in the earlier and more easily curable stages. Many who ask for examination show such indefinite signs physicians often doubt the presence of tuberculosis."

Pennsylvania

DR. JACKSON URGES RACE TO REAL HEALTH EFFORT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, professor of bacteriology and public health in Howard University, Washington, addressed the doctors and nurses of Philadelphia and vicinity Sunday night in the Cathedral of St. Mary. The occasion was the annual services for the professional group under the auspices of Rev. Father DeCosta Harewood and the Church of St. John the Divine. It was the 17th such event. It is always held on St. Luke's Day in the calendar of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Jackson urged very strongly that more attention be paid to public health by Negroes. He said, that while in the last ten years great progress had been made in this direction, their death rate and sickness still far exceeds that of the white race.

"We believe that we are as good citizens as the white people," he said, "but until we can show that we have a great control over sickness and disease among ourselves, the burden of proof rests with us."

He complimented the doctors and nurses for the progress already made and urged them to still greater efforts.

DEATH CLAIMING MANY NEGROES IN NORTHERN CITIES

Pitiful Tales Are Told of Sufferings of Those Who Left Southern Homes

Anderson, S. C., Feb. 14.—(United Press)—Many negroes who left the sunny south several months ago to seek their fortunes in northern states are returning home now—in wooden boxes. Their dreams of wealth and better conditions have been modern day versions of "searching for the 'rainbows' pot of gold."

In towns scattered all over the southland pathetic scenes are enacted daily. The bodies of the returned negroes are received by their weeping relatives in sorrow. Aged grandfathers, with cotton colored sideburns, supported by canes, join the others and follow the caskets to their final resting place.

The wintry weather of the snow-bound northern states has been too much for many southern negroes. They have fallen easy victims to dread diseases. Pneumonia and tuberculosis lead the list of offensive diseases that have caused their sorrowful return.

Thousands of negroes are clamoring to get back—some arriving every day. One railroad man estimated that already 500 have returned during this winter. Reports from other towns indicate that the migration "back home"—both dead and alive, has set in in earnest. What the effect of their return on the 1925 crops will be is problematical.

NEGRO CHILDREN TO BE EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Clinic Will Be Held Friday Morning at Union School at Fairmont.

A clinic will be held from 10 to 4 o'clock Friday at the Union school for negro children in the Fairmont community by the public health nurse for the purpose of finding any who are suffering with tuberculosis.

It has been estimated that out of the 10,000,000 colored people residing in the United States, that 600,000 of them die from tuberculosis every year. If the disease be caught in its early stage it can be cured, but if it be allowed to run there is practically no chance.

The clinic will be absolutely free. All negroes are invited to attend the clinic, more especially those who have come in contact with tuberculosis in their own living quarters either by sickness or death.

The signs of tuberculosis, according to the health nurse, a cough, night-sweats, persistent hoarseness, loss of weight, poor health, tired feeling, blood-stained sputum, and a general run-down feeling. Any one of these symptoms should be at once cared for, not that they are necessarily tubercular, but several of these symptoms together should be most rigidly cared for to cure or prevent tuberculosis. The disease is 100 per cent preventable, according to Miss Johnston, and 75 per cent curable.

One day last week the public health nurses while making their rounds went into four homes where people had died during the week past with the disease, and into several other homes where tubercular patients are at the point of death. This condition, according to Miss

Johnston, should not exist. If the patient be examined and the disease located in time, it can be cured, but prevention is better than a cure. There have been eight deaths from tuberculosis in ten days from tuberculosis among negroes, the nurse said.

Rural Health in South Carolina

(Continued from page 49)

Sanitation has included the following:

- 116,379 typhoid inoculations;
- 34,766 people were vaccinated against smallpox;
- 7,021 inoculations of toxin anti-toxin were given;
- 26,662 school children received a medical examination;
- 11,540 defects found in school children were corrected;
- 9,420 home visits were made by public health nurses;
- 24,501 homes were visited by sanitary inspectors;
- 2,519 homes were sanitized;
- 861 homes were screened;
- 1925 961 people received a physical examination at the tuberculosis clinics and 107 cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed;
- 49,610 school children were examined for dental defects, 11,384 of these had dental defects corrected;
- 3,616 children were examined at child welfare clinics and 2,125 mothers were instructed in infant care.

A moving-picture unit visited every county in the state. The films were shown to 545 audiences and 114,152 people saw the pictures.

Rural Health in South Carolina

Fifty percent of the people living in the rural districts of South Carolina are now protected by full time county health departments. There are also 57 public health nurses in the state working under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing.

During the past two years the work of the Department of

The negro death rate in American cities is appalling. This is especially true in the North, where there has been a large migration of Southern negroes, living mostly in poor crowded, unsanitary quarters and not yet acclimated. In one large northern city, where the mortality rate among native whites last year was 7.9 per thousand, among negroes it was 29.1 per thousand, nearly four times as great.

At this rate the negroes in America would die off in a few generations. It is more than twice the death rate of our whole population.

The negro race as a whole still shows more births than deaths in this country, but the margin is slight. In a decade from 1910 to 1920, while the whites increased from 81,700,000 to 94,800,000, the blacks increased only from 9,300,000 to 10,400,000. Far from gaining on the whites, as some alarmist have feared, they are becoming an ever-smaller fraction of the population.

Health - 1925

Tennessee.

ASHVILLE EVE TENNESSEAN
JANUARY 12, 1925
BIRTHS EXCEEDED DEATHS
IN NASHVILLE IN 1924

1,288 Cases Communicable
Diseases Here Dur-
ing Year

There were 1,022 more births than deaths in Nashville during the year 1924, according to the annual report of Dr. W. E. Hibbett, city health officer, which was submitted to Mayor Howse Tuesday. The number of deaths was 2,355 and the births totaled 3,377. The deaths reported were greater by 45 than the number for 1923, while the births exceeded that year's figures by 316. Expressed in percentage, the increase of deaths is 1 1-12, the increase of births 10 1-3 per cent over 1923.

Of the births reported, 2,467 were of white children and 910 colored. The birth rate per thousand population was: White, 28.56; colored, 24.01; combined, 27.24.

Of the death certificates issued, 1,425 were for whites and 930 for colored. A large number of those included in this list were non-residents, the majority of whom died in local hospitals where they had come for treatment. The corrected death list, omitting these outsiders, shows that among the actual inhabitants the rate per thousand population was: Whites, 13.29; colored, 23.13; combined, 16.22. This is a far better showing than that made by most Southern cities.

Statistics on the principal communicable diseases show the following cases reported and the number of fatalities:

Scarlet fever, 56 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 39 cases, 2 deaths; smallpox, 61 cases, no deaths; typhoid, 110 cases, 25 deaths; tuberculosis, 519 cases, 77 deaths; measles, 224 cases, 12 deaths; chicken pox, 111 cases, no deaths; whooping cough, 135 cases, 27 deaths; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 case, 1 death; infantile paralysis, none.

The total of all communicable diseases was 1,288 cases and 524 deaths.

Other prominent cause of death, and the number of fatalities accredited to each, are:

Cancer, 135; apoplexy, 168; paralysis, 24; organic heart disease, 295; broncho pneumonia, 100; appendicitis, 59; Bright's disease, 196; pellagra, 9; senile debility, 54.

Automobiles lead the list of 13 accidental deaths in the city during the 12 months, which are classified as follows: Railroad employees, 6; non-railroad employees, 2; automobile, 35; poisoning, 2; burns, 22; falls, 27; drowning, 5; quarrying, 1 and all others, 33.

There were 44 homicides in the city during 1924, and 22 suicides.

ANTI-TUBERCULAR MAY 23 1925
WORK WITH NEGRO NEGRO BIRTH
RATE VERY LOW
Davidson County Asso.
Arranges for Part
Time Work

Nashville, Tenn., March 18 (PNS).—The directors of the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association in a meeting at the headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building, voted to increase the activities among the colored people by placing a colored worker in the field for part-time work. This work will be done in co-operation with a colored committee.

Dr. M. M. Coleman, well-known physician of Nashville and a graduate nurse, has consented to give part-time service, according to the officials of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Under the program mapped out by Dr. Coleman will do both educational and nursing work among those of her own people in the city, giving to this work two weeks of each month. She plans to take immediate steps also to organize a colored anti-tuberculosis auxiliary to the county association. The support of the new work will be by the officers of the committee are: Mrs. J. E. Pierce, chairman; Mrs. James Burnett, assistant chairman, and Prof. Ambrose Caliver of Fisk University, executive secretary. The latter is also the executive chairman of the colored department of the Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

In taking action regarding an extension of the work among the colored people, officials of the county anti-tuberculosis association announce that organization expects to put into operation a broader program of operation than has been projected since the association was formed.

HEALTH TRAIN PAYS
VISIT TO MEMPHIS

Throngs See Missouri Pacific
Special's Unique Exhibits.

The Missouri Pacific's anti-malaria campaign overlapped into Tennessee yesterday when the "Health Special" arrived in Memphis and was thrown

KNOXVILLE, TENN. SPECIAL

Dr. Haygood Says at Present
Rate Rcae Will Exterminate
Itself In City; Investigates.

The male sex held a majority of 33 out of a total of 1,997 births reported in Knoxville in 1924. Complete statistics for the year have been received by the bureau of vital statistics showing a total of 1,923 white babies and 48 negroes. There were 123 still births during the year.

The bureau of health is making a special effort to get more accurate reports on births among negroes. On the basis of the 1924 figures, if correct, the negro population of the city would exterminate itself in a few years. The birth rate as reported in 1924 was 6.2 per 1,000 population and at the same time the death rate per 1,000 population among negroes is 40. The difficulty lies in failure of negroes to obtain birth registration.

Of the 1,913 white births reported, 975 were male and 938 female. This is a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population while the death rate among whites in 1924 was 24.1 per 1,000 population.

Open to the public from 7:30 to 10 o'clock last night, the "Health Special" originated at Fort Smith, Ark., on July 20, and with an itinerary of towns throughout the state it is carrying the gospel of malaria prevention by mosquito control to the citizens of Arkansas. Throngs of Memphis people visited the train last night, and were made realize the importance of malaria and its control.

An average of 2,000 people daily visited the train since it started, according to A. A. Miller, maintenance of way engineer in charge of the special. Before the train reached Memphis last night it made four stops in Arkansas, the last of which was at Earle. The day's attendance was 1,579 people, which was exceeded by more than 1,000 people the day before. During the first two weeks of the excursion, 50 towns were visited and 25,000 people were shown how to fight mosquitoes and malaria.

Tour Ends Wednesday.

Today the train visits four more Arkansas towns, namely, Hughes, Marianna, Lexa and Helena. The train will stop over at the latter point all day Sunday. The tour ends at Newport, Ark., next Wednesday night.

The "Better Health" special, as it is called, is the pioneer project of its kind in the country. Sponsoring it is the Missouri Pacific Railroad, co-operated with by the Missouri Pacific Hospital Association, the Arkansas State Health Board, and the Arkansas Bankers' Association. The project constitutes an effort to better health conditions throughout the state and thereby to better economic conditions and pave the way to a greater and more prosperous citizenship.

Included in the special train are two health exhibit cars, a lecture car equipped with a stereopticon machine, sleeping and living cars for the corps of railroad officials, engineers, and medical experts who are participating in the tour.

The exhibit cars contain realistic reproductions of everything connected with the intimate life history of a malaria bearing mosquito, from an egg to a winged menace, as well as live specimens of the insect in its several stages. In addition to the mosquito exhibits are dozens of models with which the lecturers demonstrate the various phases of mosquito eradication and domestic sanitation. Everything is explained in such a logical manner that even an illiterate person is able to understand the necessity of eliminating the mosquito to prevent malaria.

Children Visit Train.

At each stop made by the health train the citizens and school children are allowed to pass through the exhibit cars and visit the lecture car, and they are given the full force of expert advice on the dread malaria disease in a thoroughly systematic manner.

Participating in the health train with Mr. Miller are the following: W. C. Swartout, senior assistant engineer, St. Louis; R. E. Warden, assistant engineer; Dr. W. F. Smith, district surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Hospital Association; Dr. Theodore Freedman, assistant district surgeon; O. W. Rowland, agricultural development agent; L. A. Henry, sanitary engineer, Little Rock; Judge John W. Wade of Little Rock, representing the Arkansas Bankers' Association; Dr. C. W. Garrison, state health officer of Arkansas; M. Z. Bair, sanitary engineer of the state health board of Arkansas; Joe Garrison, director of malaria control of the state health board of Arkansas; W. E. Smith, director of field operations of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, Chicago; H. H. Stage, entomologist for the Cotton Belt; Dr. V. T. Webb, health officer of Little Rock; Guy P. Newbern, representing the Missouri Pacific Magazine, of St. Louis; J. R. Baird, in charge of the exhibits; Frank Filkens, secretary to A. A. Miller, and P. Van Hekken, steward.

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
AUGUST 9, 1925

Gospel of Health on Wheels.

Surely there are many bright spots in what appears to be a drab screen of life if we merely look for them. There are many things besides killing and being killed. One might think that killing, lynchings, arresting bottleggers and bribing prohibition officials are the chief end of man in this country. Not so.

Friday there rolled into Memphis a special train of half a dozen cars. It was a health train. That train has been going up and down Arkansas. Thousands of people visited it every day. It contained a health exhibit. It had models of mosquitoes and of mosquito killers. It had models of toilet apparatus. It had models of wells into which filth did not drain. Some well known health experts were on board. They delivered lectures.

This campaign on wheels runs over three weeks.

The whole thing was financed and managed by the Missouri Pacific Railway. Think of a railroad putting on a health campaign. The Missouri Pacific looked upon it as a matter of course.

Mr. Baldwin, president of the road, wanted to do something for his neighbors and friends. That's all.

Lots of corporations in this country are doing something for nothing. Some of them are insuring the lives of their employees. Others are establishing retiring rules with pensions.

Big taxpayers are no longer complaining when money is paid out for hospitals and schools.

Communities are beginning to pull together. The only things that seem to stay apart and watch each other with suspicion are ignorant people and the churches. They will not hand each other a ripe peach.

It is not such a bad world. It is a fine world to live in—if we live right. The only vileness there is is among people.

The Commercial Appeal joins with the people of Arkansas in thanking the Missouri Pacific officials, especially President Baldwin, for their thoughtfulness in this matter and congratulates them upon the success of the enterprise.

It is a great thing to put the gospel of health on wheels and roll it around the country.

Science Finding Way To Combat Scourge In Coming Generation

Fight Is Pushed With Equal Vigor Among
Both White and Colored Population.—Clin-
ical Observation, Open Air Class Room
Graduated Studies Included in Program

The Anti-tuberculosis League of Norfolk is constantly waging war against the white plague in this city with equal vigor among the white and colored population. Although considerable effective fighting is done to dislodge the enemy where he is already entrenched, prime emphasis in the battle is placed on the defensive end, that is, building up the general physical resistance of susceptible victims so that nature itself will afford the best possible repellant against the advances of the enemy—white plague.

The modern trend in tuberculosis treatment is decidedly preventive, and this fact is being very tangibly illustrated in the program of the Norfolk Anti-tuberculosis Society. Dr. Charles R. Grandy, chairman of the city school board and president of the Anti-tuberculosis League, has worked out a policy upon which the school board and league can effectively co-operate in an intensive drive on T. B., among the school children.

Work of the Clinic
The tuberculosis clinic under supervision of the league is conducted in the Juvenile Court Building. This has been functioning for about 17 years and has contributed immeasurably to the health and life of Norfolk people. Realizing, however, that getting ahold of children of tubercular parents and out of homes where the disease was known to have existed, and the exercising a general supervision over their health, diet and weight for a certain period would afford a fertile field for very effective preventive T. B. work, Dr. Grandy instituted methods now being worked out which promise to be the most efficacious in the fight on tuberculosis this city has ever employed.

Through the co-operation of the clinic, parents, teachers and local

physicians, undernourished and underweight children, some of them having persistent coughs and easy victims for tuberculosis are found in all parts of the city. When discovered, immediate steps are taken to bring them under clinical observation and treatment. If the children are enrolled in any of the public schools the problem is greatly minimized through the functioning of the open air class room, an innovation started by Dr. Grandy, with the co-operation of the school board last fall. After a careful examination at the clinic by himself, Dr. Grandy decides which children are to be isolated to the open air room. Bi-weekly observation of them is begun by Miss Franklin, supervising nurse, as soon as they have been assigned to the open air class. If the potential tubercular victim shows ready response to treatments gains in weight and general robustness in a reasonable time, he is reassigned to his classes at his regular school. If he fails to do this he is sent to a sanatorium for more intensive care. Whenever there is no vacancy in the open air room, and a case is discovered, it is needed to be placed there, it is listed to enter at the first opportunity. Equipment and teachers are provided by the school board. Food and medical supervision are furnished by the Anti-tuberculosis League.

This entire system has for its purpose the getting ahold of children and effecting cures before tuberculosis has had an opportunity to make its deadly inroads on the systems of its young victims. Getting the children to help is the motive actuating the Norfolk Anti-tuberculosis League's program as it is now being carried out.

Possible To Reach Children
Before the inauguration of these methods workers found it exceedingly difficult to get in touch with

suspected victims, and even after getting in touch with them, it was extremely hard to make the proper observation of a child's diet in its home. The open air school room goes a long way toward solving those problems. Isolation of these weak children also prevents their having to drop out of school on account of physical deficiency. They may continue in school, with their health being carefully watched by proper persons and lessons assigned them that will not prove too great a tax on their physical and mental capacity. The Anti-tuberculosis League has launched its salient attack on consumption among the children, with the idea of unloosening the grip of this dreaded malady on the human race, by allowing it no opportunity to set its fangs into the growing generation.

Not only has the society with the co-operation of the school board made a concentrated charge on T. B., among young people, but is also carrying on a heavy fighting against the disease among the adult population. On the clinic's roll there were 412 cases under its treatment last year. Miss Franklin, speaking to a representative of the Journal and Guide concerning the white plague in Norfolk, stated that she had observed that colored people are now taking advantage of treatment for consumption in its much earlier stages than they formerly did. This, she said, means so much toward saving the life of the victim as well as counteracting the spread of the disease. The co-operation of colored teachers and parents, she stated, is being had in a way that is helping greatly in the fight on the malady.

The clinic for colored people is conducted by Dr. Grandy on Tuesday and Friday of each week and listed to enter at the first opportunity. A. C. Johnson, of Portsmouth, are provided by the school board. These physicians, state that altho the fight on consumption among Negroes is by no means losing ground, but on the contrary showing encouraging results are being had, the people must be educated to the necessity of seeking treatment for the disease in its very earliest stages.

WHITE BIRTHS OUT OF WEDLOCK EXCEED NEGRO

Claim of Dr. McDaniel, Richmond Minister, In Debate On Morals of Modern Youth

Richmond, Va., Jan. 17.—At the first open forum of the Richmond Education Association, fifteen hundred people crowded the John Marshall High School auditorium to hear assistant district attorney, Collon B. Jones, teamed with Miss Anne G. Westhampton College, defend the morals of the youth of today against the older generation as championed by Dr. George W. McDaniel, pastor of the

First Baptist Church. Although there were no judges to announce a decision, the heroes of the evening went to the defenders of the younger generation. Mr. Jones went back to the older times and showed how vile and vicious were the morals of some of the forefathers of their day. He was ably supported by Miss Gordon, who defended the dress and costume of the youth of today. Dr. Daniel in a scathing denunciation of the looseness of the present day morals told of the way the young people were found scantily clad when a dance hall was raided, and how the automobile has given their opportunity for evil.

One of the most significant positions of his address was the following:

The rate of illegitimate births among Negroes in Virginia is decreasing while the rate among whites is increasing, he said; Divorces are increasing, another sign of moral decline. And the birth-rate is declining. The most "shocking and startling" thing which has happened since Byrd founded Richmond, he said, was the finding of four unborn infants in a sewer in Fairmount.

CHURCHES TO HAVE HEALTH PROGRAMS

Speaker Will Appear at All
Negro Services in Hunting-
ton Today

Arrangements have been made by the faculty of Douglass high school, with pastors of various Negro churches in the city for speakers to appear at their morning services today, to speak on the subject of "Health." Every pastor in the city has consented to allow two speakers, two minutes before his congregation. The schedule of speakers has been arranged as follows:

Calvary Baptist Church, Sixth street and Third avenue, Rev. V. Smith, pastor, Dr. Simpson A. Smith, Dr. C. C. Barnett.
First Baptist Church, Eighth street and Sixth avenue, Rev. I. V. Bryant, pastor, Dr. Wm. K. Elliott, Mr. J. W. Scott.
Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, Rev. A. D. Lewis, pastor, Dr. A. S. Adams, Dr. W. R. Franklin.
Ebenezer M. E. Church, Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue, Rev. C. S. Harper, pastor, Dr. Jesse S. Carter, Prof. S. M. Taylor.
Holiness Church, Sixteenth street and Tenth avenue, Rev. R. Phillips pastor, Prof. J. M. Washington, Prof. Z. L. Davis.
Young Chapel A. M. E. Church, Eighteenth street and Artisan avenue, Rev. G. H. Jenkins, pastor, Prof. S. E. Wade.
Guyandotte Baptist Church, Rev. Harry Ray, pastor, William Spencer

Health And Welfare

By NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
(For Associated Negro Press)

The Arithmetic of Health

This is the third problem of the series. You will recall the first, "Can People Live 100 Years?" and the second, "Getting Personal: Your 100 Years." Now, let's reduce these to their least common denominators and see if you are doing your figuring according to Hoyle or according to your own system.

your job, not less known, but real non-est to goodness hustling. If you must do more than eight hours, take the extra from the allotment for diversion and not from the eight hours for sleep. Make these extra work hours a source of change and relaxation. You will get the work done without the wear and tear of the grind of the regular eight.

does not mean that he has to sit on the hands of the clock and perform on the dial like sixty-seconds every minute; but there should be a regular routine, as far as possible, which will assure harmony in the human machine and guarantee both well-being and long life. 3-7-23 Keep a check on the time you put on Work, eight hours; diversion threefold:

Richmond Journal

Health - 1925

Virginia

Science Finding Way To Combat Scourge In Coming Generation

Fight Is Pushed With Equal Vigor Among Both White and Colored Population.—Clinic Open Air Class Room Tuberculosis League Has Launched

Graduated Studies Included in Program

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3-7-25
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est to goodness hustling. If you must do more than eight hours, take the extra from the allotment for diversion and not from the eight hours for sleep. Make these extra work hours a source of change and relaxation. You will get the work done without the wear and tear of the grind of the regular eight.

Be sure of your diversion: In the game of life as in the contests of field and court and ring, there must be play, fun, recreation, happy and wholesome associations with friends and members of the family; reading, writing, studying, planning for self and home, for work and business, taking part in meetings and movements for community interests and welfare, all make up a part of the eight which relax the system from serious toil and prepare body and mind for the eight hours of refreshing repose.

Sleep: It always has been popular and famous, but the recent pace of events has been clipping its cycle considerably and a whole lot of folks are catching diseases and being caught by diseases, because there isn't enough reserve vitality to enable them to fight off the attacking ills. Then, too, endurance, keenness of mind, evenness of disposition, contentment, all depend upon a properly rested mind and body. The best sleep is the sleep under the moon and stars and not under the sun. No, not throwing stones; just working this 'rithmetic out according to Mother Nature herself. Sixteen hours of hither, thither, this and that activity awake surely ought to be enough in which to do our daily dozen and all its cousins. If you want to see yourself face to face and look natural long after the gong of the centuries has struck the half hour between your beginning and its ending, you must give Mother Nature a chance to heal the hurts; to quiet the nerves, rebuild the tissues and rest the organs which have made up the day's crop of sixteen hours of modern life, which is saying something, you know.

Give her a chance: 16 to 8 is 2 to 1, pretty good odds, eh?--

Eight, Eight and Eight (8-8-8) and the answer is: yes, people and YOU are people—can circle the old globe and not be bounced off before the speedometer registers 100.

Get your eight and live long enough to tell Methuselah an interesting story of the down here when you get up there.

ORGANIZATION SOCIETY FIGHTING T.B. IN THE STATE

Campaign Launched For \$10,000 For Piedmont Sanatorium; State Health Commissioner Secures \$15,000.00.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia, whose membership is composed of churches, Sunday schools, public leagues, lodges and societies and other up-lift organizations in the State, is committed to the task of raising Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars, to supplement a fund of Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000) Dollars, which has been secured by Dr. E. G. Williams, State Health Commissioner, for the erection of another building at Piedmont Sanatorium. The purpose of the new building is to relieve the present crowded condition at the Sanatorium which often makes it necessary for applicants to wait from two to three months for admittance owing to the shortage of beds.

Rev. M. E. Davis, Chairman

In a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Society, Dr. M. E. Davis, of Portsmouth, was appointed chairman of the State-wide Committee, created to conduct the campaign, with authority to appoint suitable persons in every city and county, to direct the work in their respective localities; every city and county being asked to raise a certain amount.

To facilitate the work of raising this \$10,000, the Governor of our State, Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, has permitted the issue of a supply of "Good Will Bonds," which are being sold at one dollar each, and the proceeds turned to this fund.

Ministers Asked To Aid

As the director of this Movement, Rev. Mr. Davis, is asking all ministers, teachers, farm demonstration agents, supervising industrial teachers and all other representative citizens to form committees and assist with the raising of the quotas that have been assigned their respective counties or cities —assured that if these forces organized and work, the required amount will be raised within a few weeks.

The chairman reports that Rich- Mrs. M. L. Walker, has consented to head the drive in the capital city. He also states that ministers and teachers in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Petersburg, and other cities are heartily co-operating. Several ministers in Norfolk and Portsmouth have agreed to raise \$100.00 each in their respective churches. The doctors, says Dr. Davis, are also giving special assistance in these cities. Among the counties organized to date, encouraging reports are being received from Essex, Middlesex, King and Queen, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Accomac, Northampton, King William and Mecklenburg Counties.

Persons interested in this plan of helping tuberculosis sufferers to have a chance to get well, but who live in a city or county where no agent has been appointed should write directly to Rev. M. E. Davis, 1245 Glasgow street, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Infant Death-Rate Shows Decline

Dr. W. A. Plecker, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, has just issued figures covering of births and deaths of infants in the State for the year 1924 as compared to those of 1923 and compiled according to races.

These figures show that there were reported to his department 44,243 living white births and 19,381 living colored births during the year. "It is gratifying to announce," says Dr. Plecker, that maternal deaths dropped from 462 in 1923 to 394 in 1924, of which 208 were white and 137 colored. There was one mother's death to every 160 living children, while in 1923 there was one to every 137. Of the white maternal deaths, there was one to each 212 living children, and of colored, there was one to every 104, the colored rate being over double the white, due largely, we believe to their employment of mid-wives.

"Colored deaths from septicæmia however, continued to drop from 76 in 1922, and 60 in 1923 to 55 in 1924, due, we believe almost wholly to the imperative demands that mid-wives must not make digital examinations."